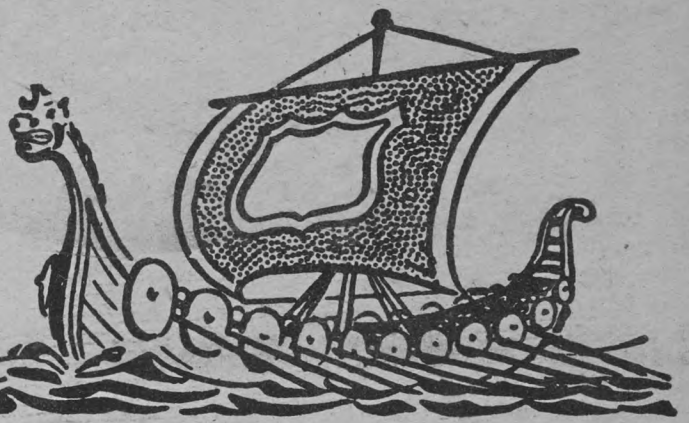
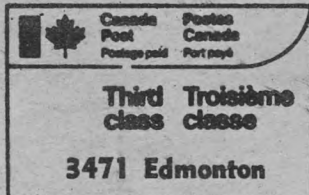


# The Scandinavian Centre News



PUBLISHED BY THE SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Vol. XIII No. 8

If undelivered, return to:  
14220 - 125 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5L 3C2

August 1973

## NORWAY'S KING OLAV CELEBRATES 70th BIRTHDAY

On July 2 the Norwegian people paid tribute to their monarch, H. M. King Olav V, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The festivities opened on July 1 when the King attended a special service in the Dome Church of Oslo with Bishop Kaare Støylen delivering the sermon. In the evening the National Theater presented a festival performance in honor of the King in the largest movie house in Oslo.

Highlights of the birthday itself was a luncheon given for King Olav in Oslo's City Hall and a banquet held by the Government in the medieval Akershus Castle overlooking the busy harbor of Oslo.

### "ALL FOR NORWAY"

King Olav was born at Sandringham, England, in 1903, the son of Prince Carl of Denmark and Princess Maud of England. He came to Norway at the age of two, when his father was made King of Norway in 1905 at the peaceful dissolution of the Union between Norway and Sweden. Upon assuming the Norwegian Throne, Prince Carl chose the name of Haakon VII. At the same time, his only son became Crown Prince Olav, a name with proud traditions from Norway's Viking Age.

In 1957, Crown Prince Olav succeeded to the Throne at the death of his father. Having deposited his oath of office in writing, the new King proclaimed: "I will use the name of Olav V and adopt my father's motto: All for Norway."

The formal coronation of King Olav took place in the Cathedral in Trondheim.

### A WELL-TRAINED MONARCH.

On his succession to the Throne, King Olav had served as Regent of the Realm during the illness of King Haakon VII. From the age of 18 he attended Cabinet meetings, besides presiding over official ceremonies and other public functions.

After attending public elementary and secondary schools in Oslo, Crown Prince Olav attended Norway's Military Academy, studied economics for two years at Balliol College, Oxford, and graduated from Norway's War College.

During World War II, Crown Prince Olav was with his father in England, building a fighting force of free Norwegians. In 1944, he was named Commander-in-Chief of the Norwegian Liberation Forces. On May 13, 1945, after the Nazi surrender, he re-

turned to Oslo, where he received a tumultuous welcome in a country which had been occupied by Hitler's armies for five years.

In 1929, Crown Prince Olav married Princess Martha of Sweden. The Crown Princess died in 1954. Their three children are the present Crown Prince Harald, born in 1937, Princess Astrid, born in 1932 and Princess Ragnhild, born in 1930.

On Aug. 29, 1968, Crown Prince Harald married a commoner, Miss Sonja Haraldsen. On Sept. 22, 1971, Crown Princess Sonja gave birth to a daughter, Princess Martha Louise.

Since his early youth, King Olav has been a yachtsman of high international standards, with a Gold Medal from the Olympic Games in Amsterdam in 1928 as his most distinguished success. When young, he was an enthusiastic ski-jumper, taking part in the Holmenkollen international competitions in Oslo and also gaining second prize for juniors in the Norwegian ski-jumping championships.

### A DEVOTED MONARCH

As King of Norway, Olav V has exercised his high office in complete loyalty to the Norwegian Constitution and the will of the Norwegian people. In 1961, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees awarded the Fridtjof Nansen Medal to Olav V in recognition of this contribution to international refugee relief.

### KING OLAV SCHOLARSHIP FUND

A Scholarship Fund established by the American Scandinavian Foundation in honor of the 70th birthday of King Olav is fast approaching its goal of \$200,000. Receipts and pledges now total \$165,000, and additional contributions are being made daily.

### STAMPS HONORING THE KING

On the occasion of King Olav's birthday, the Norwegian Post Office will issue two postage stamps in the denominations of 100 øre (brown/red) and 140 øre (brown/blue).

Both stamps reproduce a picture of the King. The design and engraving have been made by the Norwegian artist, Mr. Knut Løkke-Sørensen.

Mint series of the stamps, as well as first day covers, may be ordered from Postens filatelitjeneste, Postboks 1085, Sentrum, Oslo 1.

## Tom Langeste Receives Award and Trip to Sweden

WO1 Tom Langeste, son of Helmut and Airie Langeste of 9021 156 St., Edmonton, left for Sweden July 13 as a foreign exchange student.

Tom received the award of Top Alberta Cadet in the Royal Canadian Cadet Corps at Penhold. He was chosen also as the Top Edmonton Cadet for 1972-73. He was selected for foreign exchange training and will be in Sweden for three weeks.

Of the Cadets chosen to go to Sweden there were two Canadians (Tom being one), two from Israel, five from the United Kingdom and nine from United States.

While in Sweden the Cadets will be looked after by five hosts—one Swedish Junior host and two other Swedish escorts, one from the United Kingdom and one from the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Helmut Langeste are members of the Finnish Society of Edmonton.

## Betty Blommaert Speaks to Torske Klubben

At the last luncheon meeting of Torske Klubben at the Scandinavian Centre on Tues., July 3, the guest speaker was Miss Betty Blommaert who is engaged in Research and Production of Community Television Programming with the Alberta Government.

This is what she had to say.

I understand that your last speaker was Horst Schmid. I am working on a project funded by his department of Culture, Youth and Recreation which funds various projects for a certain period of time. This project is the Continuing Education Department of the Edmonton Separate School Board.

Our project started in January and continues until the end of August and employs five people. At this time we are hoping to get another grant.

Our program looks at continuing education in its broadest scope using TV as our means. What we hope to do is produce programs for the Edmonton audience based on community awareness.

We first had to decide how to  
(Continued on Page 3)

## Scandinavian Pavilion in Winnipeg

By Gordon Koch

Scandinavians in Winnipeg are sponsoring the "Scandinavian Pavilion" in Winnipeg's Folklorama Festival. This is a festival of nations which, for one week, publicly displays 35 pavilions representing about 51 nationalities and races—the multi-cultural character of Winnipeg. Each pavilion presents arts and crafts, food and drink, song and dance of the country they represent.

The "Scandinavian Pavilion" represents Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland and Denmark.

The hostess and Miss Scandinavia for the week will be Miss Laureen Narfasson of Gimli, Man. She represents the Icelandic culture and is 19 years old. The first and second princesses are Joanna Sauso of Winnipeg (Finland) and Gayle Helgason of Winnipeg (Iceland).

The Folklorama Festival runs from Aug. 12 to 18 inclusive and the Scandinavian Pavilion is located at 99 Turner Ave. in the hall of the Mount Royal Christian Centre.

## BA in Scandinavian Studies Offered at U of A

Starting this fall semester the University of Alberta will be offering a B.A. in Scandinavian languages. The existing program has been substantially expanded to include two new courses—Medieval Scandinavian Literature in English and 18th and 19th Century Scandinavian Literature in the Original. The following courses will be given in the fall term.

### SCANDINAVIAN 100:

Elementary Norwegian, is designed to give basic practical skill in every-day spoken and written Norwegian. After successful completion of the course, students should be able to carry on conversations on every-day topics with fluency and accuracy. Also various aspects of the culture of modern Norway are discussed with the aid of slides, films and recordings.

### SCANDINAVIAN 300:

Second Year Norwegian, is designed to help students improve their reading, writing and speaking skills in Norwegian. Selected texts in modern Norwegian literature are read, and Norwegian grammar is thoroughly reviewed. A survey of Scandinavian history and culture in general, and Norwegian in particular, is also given with a view to helping students understand the differences between Scandinavia and Canada. If desired students with some previous knowledge of Danish will be given special instruction in that language.

### SCANDINAVIAN 340:

Medieval Scandinavian Literature in English. A survey of the Old Norse Eddas and Icelandic sagas in English translation, followed by a brief survey of skaldic poetry and folk literature. These works are discussed with a consideration of their historical and cultural signif-

icance for the Scandinavian countries as well as their influence on the later literature of the area.

### SCANDINAVIAN 375:

18th and 19th Century Scandinavian Literature in the Original. The development of Scandinavian literature in the original (Norwegian, Danish and Swedish) from the time of Ludvig Holberg to the last decades of the 19th century. Included are works by Henrik Wergeland, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, Ludvig Holberg, Jens Peter Jacobsen, Carl Michael Bellman and Esias Tegner. Special emphasis is placed on the dramas of Henrik Ibsen.

A graduate course in Old Icelandic philology (Scandinavian 550) will also be offered.

For further information contact the Department of Germanic Languages at 432-4144 or 432-4141.

## Norwegian Girls Choir to Tour USA

A Norwegian girls choir, Ganddal Pikekor will be touring the United States and Canada. It started June 26 and continues until Sept. 3. This year's tour is the third for the choir and its conductor, Mr. Audun Vagle.

The Ganddal Pikekor is a community choir made up of girls from Sandnes, a small industrial town near Stavanger in West Norway. Sandnes is surrounded by some of the best agricultural land in Norway.

In all, 32 singers have been selected among 250 girls from three different choirs. The program includes Scandinavian folk-songs, classical works and psalms.



# SPLINTERS from the BOARD

By Anne Saburi

## CANADA DAY RAINED OUT

The Canada Day parade was rained out—but let's all go to Barrhead in August and join the parade—they're wearing our Scandinavian costumes.

## DIRECTOR RESIGNS

Mr. Bill Halldorson has resigned. The new director replacing Mr. Halldorson will be announced later.

## SCANDINAVIAN SHOW RADIO PROGRAM

Don't forget to phone Les Greenham at 455-0082 regarding weekly radio reports.

## HOLIDAY SEASON

Well, the holiday season is here and rain or shine we all are out to enjoy the summer in our specific ways and places. The Board wishes you all the best holidays ever.

# MULTICULTURALISM Canada's Last Chance to Develop a Distinctive Identity

(Keynote Address by Dr. M. R. Lupul, Department of Educational Foundations, University of Alberta, Edmonton, to the Prairie Regional Conference of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism, Edmonton, June 23, 1973)

On May 17—just over a month ago—the Hon. Stanley Haidasz introduced seven major program expansions in the Commons, entailing an increase in funding from the 1973-74 level of about \$4 million to over \$10 million in 1974-75. The immediate beneficiary, I would like to think, is Canada herself.

First a word about the term multiculturalism. It is a term familiar to all of you and many of you may even know that it is nothing new. You may know that it is today's equivalent for cultural pluralism which was so popular after World War II, and for another term 'mosaic', which had wide currency between the two world wars. None of these terms is easy to define, but what is clear to all Canadians is that they are associated with diversity, variety, plurality—with the fact that Canada is made up of many peoples with many different ways of doing things. In short, we may not be able to give fancy or technical definitions for terms such as multiculturalism, but we do know that the diversity and variety associated with them is what makes it possible to speak of Canada as a democracy.

In Canada we are all free to be ourselves within the limits of the law. As we know, there are many societies—in fact, one might even say most societies—which do not grant human beings the freedom to worship or to vote as they please or the freedom to pre-

serve and develop the customs and fine arts of their ancestors from many lands. Even societies which are more liberal frequently confine cultural pluralism to the religious and political dimensions. That is, one is free to worship or vote, but folkways, that is, precious customs or practices associated with marriage or high feast days or which require a knowledge of a particular language are termed personal and are relegated to the private sphere. This is the understanding of cultural pluralism which most Canadian intellectuals have had in the past. The term mosaic has concerned them little, except most often to ridicule it.

Yet it is precisely here—at the point of what is personal or private—that the multicultural policy of the present government deserves our special attention. What we are being told, if I understand the policy correctly, is that you do not need to be ashamed of your personal or private ancestral roots. You do not need to be ashamed of your folkways. Far from that, you should be proud of them, for reasons which will emerge later. Unlike all previous governments, the present one intends to cultivate multiculturalism through specific programs to which dollar signs are attached in order to give reality to terms like cultural pluralism and mosaic—terms which some intellectuals and most politicians have hitherto paraded on request and reduced to the level of slogans and clichés.

Of course, how well the present government will succeed in implementing the many specifics of multiculturalism remains to be seen—and here all of us can help

(Continued on Page 5)

## LIST OF NAMES OF PRESIDENTS OF RESPECTIVE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETIES IN EDMONTON

- DANISH — Claus Jacobsen, 10981 - 164 St., 489-1494  
FINNISH — Anne Saburi, 16112 - 104 Ave., 489-7515, 435-3758  
ICELANDIC — Barney Thorlakson, 15506 - 77 Ave., 487-1506, 452-8550  
NORWEGIAN — Gladys Clark, 13552 - 123A Ave., 455-5371  
SWEDISH — Joan Petersson, 7412 - 87 Ave., 469-0259  
SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE — Søren Sørensen, 26 Burnham Ave., St. Albert, 459-7205

# WEDDING BELLS

Hagan - Oddson      Sigurdson - Thorsteinson

On Fri., July 6 at 6 p.m. Leoni Rae Oddson and David Robert Hagan were united in marriage at a lovely candlelight ceremony at Ascension Lutheran Church with Pastor Harold Brose officiating. Organist was Mrs. R. C. Letourneau of Spruce Grove and Soloist was Ida Minchau.

Leoni, the daughter of Leifur and Lucille Oddson, was attended by her sister, Kathryn Oddson, as Maid of Honor, and Isobel Hagan, the groom's sister, was bridesmaid. The flower girl was Christine Chase, a cousin of the bride, of Fort McMurray.

David is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hagan. He was attended by Peter Gauthier from Vancouver and Robert Clifford. Ushers were Arthur McClean and Chris Oddson.

After the ceremony at the church the bridal party went to the Legislative Buildings to have some pictures taken.

The reception was in the Viking Room in the Scandinavian Centre where all enjoyed a scrumptious smorgasbord, followed by an evening of dancing to the music of the Swing Tones, and believe you me, everybody had a good time. Master of Ceremonies was Les Greenham, and Walter Arason very ably toasted the radiant and lovely bride.

Out of town guests were: Mrs. Rousseau, Leoni's grandmother; Judy Rousseau, Lucille's sister; and her brothers, Ray Rousseau and Wayne Rousseau and his family; Mrs. Olga Skaffeld, Leifur's sister; all from Winnipeg. Leifur's sister, Mrs. Rosemary Chase and family from Fort McMurray, were also in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hagan are residing in Edmonton.

Calvary Lutheran Church was the setting for a double ring ceremony on Fri., July 13 at 6:30 p.m., when Shirley Thorsteinson and Solberg Sigurdson were united in marriage with Pastor G. Hoefflicker officiating. Organist was Mrs. Berky Letourneau and Soloist was Mrs. Johanna Couves.

Shirley was attended by Lillian MacPherson as Matron of Honor. The best man was Fred Olson from Winnipeg, and originally from Riverton. Ushers were Gary Peaker and Dio Sawada.

After the lovely ceremony, a delicious smorgasbord was served in the church basement. Master of Ceremonies was Dr. Tom Kieren, who did an excellent job. Gunnar Thorvaldson toasted the bride, to which Solli gave a most tremendous reply, keeping all the guests in stitches. Later the guests adjourned to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Tom Kieren for socializing.

Out of town guests were: Edward and Vega Thorsteinson from Husavick, Man., Shirley's parents; Solli's father, Steve Sigurdson, and his wife, Betty, from Riverton, Man., his three sisters from Winnipeg, Helen Kristjanson, Barbara Johannson and Eleanor and her husband, Dave Schellenberg; Glen Sigurdson from Winnipeg; Shirley's cousins, June Logie, from Victoria, B.C. and Alice Selby from Vancouver; Thora Orr from Haney, B.C.; Thora Orr's son, wife and family from Calgary; Thora Vaughan from Calgary; Solli's aunt, Runa, from Victoria, B.C.; and all the way from St. Johns, Newfoundland, Maurice Olson.

## On Books and Articles

GREAT POWER POLITICS AND NORWEGIAN FOREIGN POLICY, by Nils Morten Udgaard, is a comprehensive analysis of Norway's foreign policies during the period November 1940—February 1948. Drawing on a wide range of unused source materials, Udgaard gives an account of the problems facing a small country in its relations with both the Great Powers and smaller neighboring countries. He analyzes internal and external factors influencing Norwegian foreign policies during and after World War II and outlines elements of change and continuity in Norway's foreign relations following the war. Of special interest is the insight into the thinking of two Norwegian statesmen, Trygve Lie, the first Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Halvard M. Lange, Norway's Foreign Minister for nearly 20 years. (Published by The Norwegian University Press, Blindern, Oslo 3, Norway, 319 pages, \$11.60).

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NY VERD a newspaper published twice a year by Vinlands Mallag (the Vinland Linguistic Society). Articles in the first issue deal with the linguistic situation in Norway and the United States during the last 40 years. The publication is available at 25 cents a copy from Mr. Norman Black, 9437 Shore Road, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11209.

SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES (Journal of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study), No. 1, 1973, contains articles on Georg Brandes as a Fictional Character in Some Danish Novels and Plays by Elias Bredsdorff, Orgier the Dane in Old Norse by Constance B. Hieatt, Lagerkvist and Cubism: A Study of Theory and Practice by Jeff Opland and Strindberg's Miss Julie; Lilacs and Beer by Stephen G. Hayes and Jules Zentner. The issue also includes a review by Robert D. Spector of Knut Hamsun's Mysteries.

(Published by the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study. Communications about subscription and membership should be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, the American-Scandinavian Foundation, 127 East 73rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

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# The Scandinavian Centre News

is published by The Scandinavian Centre Co-operative Association Limited, 14220 - 125 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, and printed by Central Web Offset Ltd., 14829 - 123 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

The deadline for material to be published in The Scandinavian Centre News is the 15th of each month. The paper is delivered the first of the month.

There is no subscription fee. Each person who is a member of The Scandinavian Centre receives a copy. Scandinavian ethnic groups, societies, clubs or organizations may receive the paper by sending a list of names and addresses along with money at 6¢ a copy to cover postage.

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# SOLGLYT SPOTLIGHT



By Rose Svidal

Past Sons of Norway Queen, **Sonja McBride**, was honored with a miscellaneous shower prior to her marriage to **Craig Krogen**. Mr. and Mrs. **Krogen** are making their home in **Stony Plain** following a honeymoon to **Kelowna**.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. **John Marko** on the recent arrival of a son.

Mrs. **Anna Cruickshank**, sister of Mrs. **John Faltinson**, was a recent visitor from Norway. Upon her retirement as midwife Mrs. **Cruickshank** received the King's Medal.

Mrs. **John Faltinson** had the misfortune of fracturing her shoulder and is recuperating at home.

Mr. and Mrs. **Robert Sorenson** have a summer guest from **Pembroke, Ont.** **Judy O'Halloran**, **Lorraine's** sister, will have the opportunity to become acquainted with her nephews, **Sydney** and **Rodney**.

A new address to be noted is 11004 - 109 Ave., Ste 38 for Mrs. **Ragna Sivertsen**. Phone number, 425-8702.

Mrs. **Wally Broen** and her family vacationed in **Saskatchewan** for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. **Emeth Clark** are looking forward to a visit from their relatives from **Saskatchewan**.

Mr. and Mrs. **Cliff Johnson** report a wonderful 5-week trip to **England**, **Scotland**, **Norway** and **Sweden**. They rented a car and motored to many interesting places—a very enjoyable trip in spite of the cool weather.

Congratulations to Mrs. **Axa Petersen** who, on July 5, became a grandmother for the first time.

The Rotarians at **Camrose** were entertained by **Irene Hovde** and **Del Melsness** at a recent convention.

Once again **Harvey Haugen** capably directed **Klondike Days** activities at **Petticoat Pass** downtown.

A week's holiday was enjoyed by all as **Kenny** and **Doug Halberg** visited their grandparents at **Alberta Beach**.

**Ingrid Sveen** has joined the **Canadian Armed Forces** and will begin her basic training at **Cornwallis, Nova Scotia**, in August. She will be a teletype operator.

Mr. and Mrs. **Norman Jensen** enjoyed a lake holiday in their new summer home at **Garner Lake**.

Mr. and Mrs. **Henry Logan** have had their grandchildren visiting while their mother, Mrs. **Valerie Johnson**, was hospitalized.

Our best wishes go to Mrs. **Ross Fowler** who was recently admitted to hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. **Gary Johnson** are presently on a 3-week tour of **Norway** and **Sweden**.

**Vancouver** has been a spring and summer retreat for Mr. **Shang Halberg**. His forthcoming plans include a trip to **Ottawa** to visit his daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. **Del Melsness** and **Della** have combined train and motor transportation for a trip to **Ottawa** and points in **United States**. During the 3-week holiday they will spend some time with **Dion Melsness**.

## S/N Present King Olav Gift

Sons of Norway, in the **United States** and **Canada**, presented to **King Olav V** of **Norway** a very unique gift on the occasion of His Majesty's 70th birthday, July 2nd. The gift, a solid, pure American jade table weighing over 174,659 carats with an intricately engraved border of ancient Norwegian **Tele-mark** design and reposing on a single solid brass base, was made by the **Imperial Jade Mining** firm in **Minneapolis**. Its President, Mr. **Russell N. Underdahl**, is of Norwegian descent, while his associate, Mr. **Knut Noremborg**, was born in **Norway**.

The presentation was made by Mr. **Roy C. Eide** of **Minneapolis**, International President of Sons of Norway, at the **Royal Palace** in **Oslo, Norway**. **King Olav** was the guest of honor at the banquet given by the International Board of Directors of Sons of Norway when it met in **Oslo** for the first time, marking the 75th anniversary of the fraternal benefit society. The King is also an honorary Sons of Norway member. □

ing.

They wanted:

1. More news and current affairs.
2. More local amateur sports.
3. More leisure time activities—crafts, hobbies, etc.
4. More children's programs.
5. More family life education—especially pre-schoolers and teenagers.
6. More cultural programs.
7. More community services.
8. More programs for the elderly.
9. More high school courses.

From this we had to decide what we could do the best with the resources we had and within the time limit of our project. We decided on a one hour program titled "FOR YOUR INFORMATION".

It is in four segments—each 15 minutes in duration. They are:

1. Public services.
2. Crafts and hobbies.
3. Cultural programs.

We were unable to do news and local sports programs because our programs were not to be aired for some time.

The next step was to learn how to produce a TV program. None of us had any previous experience as most of us were school teachers. This involved learning

—how to write a TV script.  
—how to use film, slides, graphics, video tape, sound which involves voice and music.  
—and how to work in a TV studio in assembling a program.

Even now, after six months, we still are far from being experts. By the end of August we hope to have seven programs produced to be aired on **Cable 10** this fall. **Cable 10** is the community channel in **Edmonton** but as yet there is very little programming, if any, on it.

Our present outline for the programs is as follows:  
**SERVICES**

Public library, **Fort Edmonton**, **Storyland Valley Zoo**, water treatment, water sanitation, museum and archives, old folks homes.

**CRAFTS**

Tin can craft, sand cast candles, pre-school crafts, Christmas decorations, photography, two on **Salish**, weaving.

**CONTEMPORARY**

Fashion, hi-fi equipment, wigs, bachelor cooking, **Yoga**, day care centres, urban exodus.

## Philosophy of Life

He comes into the world without his consent, and goes out again against his own will.

When he is little the big girls kiss him; when he is big the little girls kiss him. If he is poor, he is a bad manager; if he is rich, he is dishonest. If he needs credit, he can't get it. If he is prosperous, everyone wants to do him a favor. If he is in politics, he is no good to his country. If he doesn't give to charity, he is a stingy cuss; if he does it is for show. If he is positively religious, he is a hypocrite; if he takes no interest in religion, he is a hardened sinner. If he gives affection, he is a soft specimen; if he cares for no one he is cold blooded. If he is young there is a great future before him; if he lives to an old age, he missed his calling.

\*\*\*

If you save money, you're a grouch; If you spend it, you're a loafer; If you get it you're a grafter; If you can't get it you're a bum—So what the devil is the use.

## CULTURAL

Ukrainian traditions, Scandinavians in **Edmonton**, Historical stories of **Edmonton**, German festivals, Indian arts, folk music, nutrition.

Most of the programs I am working on are under the Cultural heading.

I imagine you will be most interested in the Scandinavian programs. I first got my ideas for this program from **Stan Hafso**. He was always showing me copies of the **Scandinavian Centre News** and telling me his daughter was the Queen of **Norway** . . . in **Edmonton**. He is also the reason I am speaking at this luncheon. It was under the guarantee that the food was great.

The Scandinavian program will be fifteen minutes long. In it I shall briefly look at the contributions of each of the five ethnic groups of the **Scandinavian Centre** . . . for example:

**Iceland** . . . **Saga Singers**.  
**Finland** . . . the sauna.  
**Denmark** . . . furniture and kitchen ware.

**Sweden** . . . smorgasbord.  
**Norway** . . . pewtar of **Groenlandica**, china, the market and **Ardan** design, Norwegian chair design featuring the best wooden frame, traditional costume.

The program will end with an interview with **Sig Sorenson** upon the purposes and objectives of the **Scandinavian Centre** as a part of community life in **Edmonton**. □

DR. T. O. WALHOVD

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(Continued from Page 1)

## Torske Klubben

go about this so we decided on a survey. We spent about ten days phoning and talking to people and asking them what they thought about the programming on TV today, whether they thought it was adequate and, if not, what did it lack. The results were interest-



# ICELANDIC NEWSLETTER

By Les Greenham

Friends, grab your easy chairs, light up your pipe or cigarette, if you don't smoke grab a glass of milk (?) and we shall endeavor to bring you up to date on what has happened or is going to happen.

There were two weddings of note. Leoni Rae Oddson and David Robert Hagan were married; as also were Shirley Thorsteinson and Solberg Sigurdson. See "Wedding Bells" column for details.

## VACATIONERS

Bill and Tody Halldorson spent their holiday in a leisurely manner travelling through B.C. Their first stop was Blue River, and to their surprise when they got up that first morning, they met Wally Heppner and his wife, who were on their way to Vancouver to attend a Jehovah Witness Assembly. The next stop was to view their property in the Okanagan, then on to White Rock where they visited for a couple of hours, had tea and lunch with Henry and Lil Sumarlidason. Next they discovered a very beautiful, quiet spot on the sunshine coast at Sechelt. They then visited Bill's sister in Vancouver, Mrs. W. Gretsinger; spent one night with Bill's brother, John, at Castlegar; then two days at Harrison and two days at Radium.

Lillian and Lorne MacPherson spent approximately three weeks between Vancouver and Seattle. They ended their holiday with a reunion of the MacPhersons in Calgary.

Phyllis and Marino Kristjanson and family have gone to London, England, for a month's holiday.

Barney and Jean Thoriakson spent the best part of their holiday in Vancouver. We presume they took their beautiful house trailer with them which Barney built himself. Maybe, Barney, I can borrow it sometime!

Eric and Eva Harder of Abbotsford, B.C., spent a few days recently with Herb and Phyllis Vigfusson of Sherwood Park. Phyllis tells me Herb almost cried, he was so sorry to see them leave.

One of the most pleasant visits we've had in a long time was when Aunt Ivy, who is now in her eightys and really looking wonderful, and my cousin, Harold Bennett, from Clarkleigh, Man., visited us recently. We talked over old times by the hour.

Mrs. W. B. McIver and daughter, Kelly, have returned to Vancouver after visiting the Letourneaus in Spruce Grove and her sister, Mrs. R. Tufts, in Drayton Valley.

Stanley and Ada Snidal of Lynn Lake, Man., recently travelled by automobile and plane to attend the wedding of Stanley's niece, Carol Soba, to Brian Cantion both of Whitehorse, Yukon. On their return to Edmonton, Ada's mother, Mrs. Laufey Thorgrimson from Winnipeg, brought their children here by plane to meet them. During their stop here they visited Walter and Margaret Reykdal and Gunnar and Shirley Thorvaldson.

Walter and Margaret Reykdal recently had Margaret's mother, Mrs. Fjola Johnson, visit them from Winnipeg and then to Calgary to visit their son and daughter-in-law.

Visitors at Gunnar and Shirley Thorvaldson's during the last month were August and Carl Thorvaldson with their twin girls from Winnipeg; Gerald and Irene Soba from Whitehorse, Yukon; Ray and Gail Royale from Winnipeg;

Bill and Joyce Tonn and family from Vancouver and Barry and Roberta Edgar and girls from Lyleton, Man.

**BIRTHDAYS**

Shirley Thorvaldson celebrated her birthday on July 30 very quietly. I'm sorry folks, I don't know how old she is.

Birthday greetings go out to our future son-in-law, Ken Jonah, who celebrated his 23rd birthday on July 10.

On June 28 a daughter was born to Kent and Wendy Mitchell, weighing 6 lbs. 14 oz. and named Tara Wendy. Congratulations!

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Letourneau are proud grandparents again, when a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. Tufts at Drayton Valley, Jennifer Laura, a sister for Jacqueline. Congratulations again!

## PLEASANTRIES

Gail Mitchell phoned and told me her sister, Thora Vaughan, is returning to Edmonton to live. Her triumphal arrival is expected the end of July. She has enrolled for a Library Science course beginning the end of August. Her return will be a happy occasion as far as the Saga Singers are concerned.

Mrs. R. J. Letourneau is going to Naramata, B.C., to attend a United Church Leadership Training School, for the week of music arts, Aug. 11 to 18. St. Andrews United Church in Spruce Grove made this trip possible as Berky is the organist there.

## DISAPPOINTMENTS

As of this writing our wonderful Choir Director, Della Roland, is still in the hospital. We hope it won't be much longer now before she is at home and able to visit friends again.

## SPORTING EVENT

Watch for some startling headline news of a challenge race between Ninna Campbell and yours truly at next years Markerville Picnic.

# Pioneer of Athabasca Dies in Seattle

By Margaret Cameron

On May 24, 1973, Mrs. Anna Bently passed away at the age of 73 years. She leaves to mourn her loss her loving husband, Herbert; her sons, Forest and Donald; one granddaughter, Barbara; 3 grandsons, David, James and Edwin; one brother, Ingram Crawford at Ma-Me-O Beach, Alta.

Mrs. Bently was the former Anna Crawford. She was born in Westburn, Man., on Nov. 18, 1900. At the age of 10 years she came west to Athabasca Landing with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Crawford, 4 sisters and 6 brothers. She attended school in Athabasca until moving to Calling Lake in 1917 where she spent 5 years. There she met Mr. Herbert Bently and were married in June 1922 and farmed in the West Athabasca district for over 25 years.

Upon retiring they sold their farm and moved to Seattle, Wash. in 1948 where they made their home until the time of her death.

Anna will be sadly missed by her family and her many friends in Alberta and Seattle, all those who knew her and loved her.



# Kitchen Corner

Try a refreshing set salad for summer eating enjoyment.

**GREEN GROTTO SALAD**  
1 pkg. lime jello  
1 3/4 cups boiling water  
Dash of salt  
3 tablespoons vinegar  
1 cup chopped celery  
1/4 cup stuffed olives  
1 cup chopped cucumber  
1 can (7 oz.) flaked tuna fish  
3/4 cup salad dressing

Pour the boiling water on the lime jello stirring till the jello dissolves. Add salt, vinegar, celery and olives. Pour half the mixture into a mold. Chill until firm.

To the remaining jello mixture stir in cucumber, tuna fish and salad dressing. Pour on to the firm jello. Chill till set.

## SAUCE PAN COOKIES

Quick to make and good, too!  
1/2 cup butter  
3/4 cup sugar  
1 cup dates (chopped)  
2 beaten eggs  
1/2 cup walnuts

Put in a sauce pan and simmer on low heat for 10 minutes stirring constantly. Take off stove and add 1 teaspoon vanilla. Let the mixture cool for 5 or 10 minutes. Add 2 cups rice krispies. Roll into balls and roll in coconut.

If you like barbeque sauce you'll love this recipe for Barbequed Chicken

1/2 cup chopped onion  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 tablespoon vinegar  
1 tablespoon sugar  
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce  
1/2 teaspoon chili powder  
1/8 teaspoon pepper  
1 cup catsup  
1/2 cup water  
1 tablespoon corn starch

Cook these ingredients over medium heat for 5 minutes.

Cut up chicken for frying. Roll the chicken in flour and brown in frying pan. Put tin foil in the bottom of a roaster or casserole dish. Put chicken in. Pour the sauce over the chicken. Put tin foil on the top of the pan. Bake in a slow to medium oven until done.

## HINTS FOR BETTER COOKING by Les Morris

Mushrooms are a wonderful tasting food but (and this will interest those on diets or who wish to keep their weight down) they have little or no food value. So

Funeral service was held at the Church of the Redeemer, Tues., May 29, 1973, at 11:00 a.m. with Rev. Clay M. Kuhn officiating. Mrs. L. Bowers was the organist. Pall Bearers were: Mr. Wally McDonald, Mr. Ema Welch, Mr. Harold Joss, Mr. Kent McDonald, Mr. John Vermilye and Mr. Clarence Carlman. Interment took place in the Acacia Memorial Park.

Those wishing to make a donation may do so to: The Heart Fund Memorial Shore Line Rotary Club, "Aid 4 Car" and send it to the Seattle 1st National Bank, (attention Mr. Everett Allen), 185 and Aurora Branch, Seattle Wash., U.S.A.

eat as many as you want and gain no weight.

Fresh mushrooms have more taste than canned ones. Also, the older, or ones you can see lots of reddish brown underneath, are more flavorful than the button ones. However, no matter which ones you personally prefer in the fresh ones, it is sometimes difficult to know how to prepare them for cooking. Do you skin them? Do you cut the stems off entirely? How do you clean them?

Well, I use a lot of fresh mushrooms and this is how I prepare them. They must be washed because mushrooms are usually grown in a lot of fertilizer and the best is good old manure. So you must wash them. Grab the mushroom in the right hand by the stem and, while cool water is running from the tap, hold the bulbous part lightly in your left four fingers and with your left thumb lightly rub from edge to centre turning the mushroom by twisting the stem with your right hand. Go completely around the mushroom. If the mushroom is real young and buttony then you'll only wash off the surface of the skin; but if the mushroom is older, you may even rub off some of the skin. This is good, because as the mushroom gets older the skin becomes tougher and should come off. However, if it doesn't come off with this method, don't bother scraping it with a knife or peeler—it isn't necessary. If it doesn't come off easily, it is good enough to eat, and even the tougher skin is okay if you don't get it off easily. Mushrooms, like other food, do not last forever and should be kept in the fridge until used, preferably in a plastic bag tightly closed. The older the mushroom, the darker the meat becomes. I have cooked and eaten some dark mushrooms in my day and they have never harmed me, but they do cook up a very black gravy. When choosing mushrooms from the store, don't buy those which are dark on the surface or have dark splotches, because if they are dark on the outside, they will certainly be dark on the inside, and the best mushrooms are white inside.

As far as the stems are concerned, they are as tasteful as the bulbous part of the mushroom, so cut the stems long, as long as they are not too black, for they will get black sooner than the top part. The only time you would want to remove the stem, is when you want them to lie whole on the top of steaks or some other prepared dish. Then, pull the stem away from the top by hand and it will leave the umbrella top perfectly. These are called mushroom caps.

When cooking mushrooms, I like them fried in butter. Cut them in quarter inch (or less) slices and put them in a tablespoon of butter melted in a frying pan. Cook them as long or as little as you like for mushrooms can be eaten raw without harm. I like to cook them until the moisture (which is quite a bit in mushrooms) has just evaporated. They seem to be the tastiest at that point. However, as mentioned, you can serve them whenever you

wish and some people even use the juice for gravy.

Try fried mushrooms on toast. Delicious! With a couple of slices of bacon, it is a royal treat! Mushrooms can be served in many ways, or with any kinds of food (including salads). Try them and enjoy a taste treat with a low calory content.

My wife likes the way I fry tomatoes, and I must admit that I was surprised to know that few people fry tomatoes. It's simple and a taste treat. Use tomatoes 2" in diameter or more.

After washing tomatoes under clear, cool water, slice them with a very sharp knife into three pieces (the larger beafsteak tomatoes may be cut into four pieces) so that you have fairly thick slices, because they get soft the longer you cook them and you should have something to pick up when done. If you prefer, (this is the way I do it) before slicing, cut a thin slab off top and bottom and decorate the stem end by cutting it out with a pointed knife. The first slice may have a hole in it, but it's better than eating the core. Put a tablespoon of cooking oil into a medium-low heated frying pan and place slices of tomatoes into pan—don't place one slice on top of another, slices must all fry separately on frying pan bottom. Fry 10 mins., seasoning with salt, pepper and monosodium glutamate (Accent) at the same time. Turn slices carefully with egg spatula and continue frying for another 5 mins. seasoning these sides. By this time they should be soft and juicy. Remove from pan very carefully to keep their round shape (it's as tricky as taking an omelet out of a pan, but not the same, of course).

In restaurants I have had fried tomatoes with a coating of flour on them before frying. This is done to keep their shape, but I don't recommend this method for flavor. The slices fried directly are really something. I alternate fried tomatoes and fried mushrooms with Saturday and Sunday's breakfast with bacon and eggs and never had a complaint yet.

**SCANDINAVIAN RECIPE FOR AUGUST HARDANGER LEFSE**  
2 tsps. baking soda  
2 cups cultured buttermilk  
1/2 cup fruit juice  
1/2 cup white syrup  
1/2 cup sugar  
2 tsps. salt  
3 eggs, beaten  
Flour

Dissolve soda in buttermilk. Add the fruit juice, syrup, sugar, salt, and beaten eggs. Stir until blended. Add enough flour to make stiff dough. Knead well.

Take a piece of the dough the size of an egg. Flatten and roll out VERY thin with a die cut rolling pin.

Bake on ungreased griddle (electric skillet, 350° to 400°) until small bubbles appear. Turn over and fry other side until light brown spots appear. A cloth or paper towel should be used often to remove any flour that accumulates on the frying surface. Makes approximately 40 cakes 12 inches in diameter.

Men are frequently brought, As the need becomes urgent, From deep pools of thought To warm pools of detergent.

—Paul Armstrong

Duty: Something we look forward to with distaste, do with reluctance, and boast about forever.

The next best thing to knowing something is knowing where to find it.



# VASA LODGE SKANDIA

By Millie Weiss

A Klondike dance and pancake supper was enjoyed by all following the regular meeting held on Sat., July 7 at Vasa Club Pigeon Lake. Thanks to Clarence and Helen Berg and family.

Convention news included the introduction of our newly elected District Master Bro. Glen Eliasson. Reports were heard from convention delegates and all reported a good time.

Rudy Sund and Gus Johnson were reported on the sick list but are now feeling better.

The charter was draped in memory of Sister Ida Franzen.

Many members and friends enjoyed the Strawberry Tea and Country Store Sale which was held on July 18 in the Club House.

Betty and Magnus Pearson visited her brother, Fred Skoog, in Lethbridge.

Kenneth and Charlotte Pearson were visiting relatives and friends at Vasa Park.

Mrs. Vera Hyde has recently had a pleasant visit with her cousin, Einar Nelson, and his wife, Alvie. The Nelsons were on their way home to Kenora, Ont. after a trip to Prince George, B.C.

Harold, Lulu and Lisa Lundgren were visiting at Vasa Club over the long weekend enroute to Kamloops, B.C. where they will make their new home.

Congratulations are extended to Wielarel and Evelyn Modin who are now the proud grandparents of a grandson, Jason Kyle, born July 6, 1973—7 lbs. 4 oz. Parents Wayne and Audrey Modin.

Our many travelers include: Hannah Sand on a trip to Norway. Winnie and Rita Pearson, England. Ragnar, Anna and Glen Roos in Sweden. John and Mona Cumberbach in Sweden. John and Melda Anderson, Sweden. Knut Engstrom, Sweden. Anna Sund and her grandson, Douglas Sund, in Scotland. □

## US Concert Tour

From Scan-Can News

"Bethesdas Musikkor" was founded in the house of Home Mission in Copenhagen on Sept. 1, 1951, by the conductor, Henning Madsen, who started the choir with a little group of 6 young people. During its 20 year old history the choir has passed through a remarkable development making it well known not only in Denmark but also abroad. Already during the first years—while increasing its renown—the choir got a considerable number of members; this expansion has carried on and today the choir has some 100 voices and musicians.

The conductor of the choir, Henning Madsen, studied music at The Royal Danish Academy of Music, and as a supplement to his education he attended the academy's conductor class as well as music courses in Brémen, Muhlheim-Ruhe and Karlsruhe.

"Bethesdas Musikkor" often appears at concerts, song and music services, meetings and various other arrangements all over the country, just as the choir now and then has assisted in TV and radio broadcasts. Since it started the choir has given more than 600 concerts and choir recitals, and more than 300 various choir and orchestra works selected from the classics, from the hymnology and from the best contemporary music have been performed.

The highlights in Denmark have been the annual concerts in Tivoli Concert Hall in Copenhagen—an event having now taken place for 14 years. At these occasions the choir nearly always has been able to attract so many spectators that the concert hall, with space for 1800 people, has been filled. As an expression of satisfaction with these arrangements the managers of the concert hall the last 4 years have placed the hall freely at the disposal of the choir—which shows the appreciation of the conductorship.

As its aim "Bethesdas Musikkor" has not only limited its audience to Copenhagen, but has also introduced the choir all over the country and abroad. During many years a number of concert tours has been arranged in Denmark as well as abroad, among these a tour to Switzerland in 1966. Furthermore the choir at various occasions has given concerts in Norway, Sweden and West Germany, as well as 3 concert tours which have been arranged for the Faroe Islands. In November 1972 the choir went to Germany, being invited to give concerts in Berlin.

Now and then proposals have been under consideration intending to arrange a concert tour in North America—these ideas have, however, not been fully realized. In the spring of 1971 the proposal again was taken up, partly due to an application from a church in the USA, which might be interested in a visit of the choir, and now attempts have been made through personal friends and private connections to obtain some contacts in America.

On the basis of the result of these private applications a committee was appointed in order to examine the possibilities of affecting a concert tour in the USA and Canada and to work out practical plans for such a tour. Furthermore it was decided—that the already obtained contacts—that the journey should go from the northeastern and central part of America with the cities Montreal,

## Aasa Haukeness Dies in Homeland

Sister Aasa Haukeness passed away suddenly on June 29 while on vacation in her homeland, Leirvik Stord, Norway. She and her two sisters left by Charter flight from Saskatoon, Sask. on June 16 for Oslo, Norway where they were met by a cousin. They spent one wonderful week together visiting relatives and friends and sight-seeing in Oslo, Bergen and Leirvik Stord before Aasa became hospitalized and passed away a few days later.

Funeral services were held July 4 at Leirvik Stord where relatives and friends came from all over the Island to pay their last respects. The church chapel was a mass of flowers with the Canadian and Norwegian flags

Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Rock Island, Washington and New York as the main points of the route.

At the same time it was decided that the tour should take place in the autumn of 1973. This time was considered being most suitable with regard to both the climate and to the practical advantages of arranging concerts in the autumn. Besides a price reduction could be obtained by travelling outside the height of the season. □

placed on either side—unable to get a Canadian flag there the relatives made one.

Aasa came to Canada with her parents in 1915 and settled at Hazlet, Sask. Some years later she came to Edmonton—was employed by Pike Seed Co. for some years where she loved to work with flowers. Most recently she did work for Marina Creations, a handicap association.

She joined Sons Of Norway Lodge in 1950 and was made an honorary member in 1967. Solglyt sent sympathies to the relatives which were conveyed in a telegram sent to Leirvik Stord, Norway.

Surviving are three sisters, Johanna, Mrs. John Poser, Bapaume, Sask; Olga, Mrs. Olaf Roer, Edmonton; Sylvie, Mrs. Jack Sells, Gull Lake, Sask; one sister-in-law, Alice, Mrs. Reg Smith, Hazlet, Sask.; eight nephews and five nieces; predeceased by her parents and two brothers, Samuel and Oscar. □

## Living in Europe

LIVING IN EUROPE by Alison Raymond Lanier, gives useful information for citizens planning to settle in European countries, in a country rundown, the chapter on Norway presents a wealth of information on subjects ranging from Language to Don't bring any pets. 402 pages. (Published by: Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, \$8.95).

## NEWS FROM SWEDEN

By Ove Kampe

### Dead Falls in Jemtland

Jemtland is a province in the middle of Sweden. The Indals River flows through the province to the Baltic Sea and many people work with the large forests here. This story is from the time when log floating was made possible by the Wild-Huss. Some years ago the floating of logs in the Indals River ceased. Now the timber is driven by big lorries to its destination.

Until 1796, immediately below the earlier Lake Ragunda in the Indals River there was one of the most imposing water-falls in Sweden, the huge "Storforsen" (Great Rapids) with a total height of about 35 meters (114 ft.). Storforsen made all floating of logs from the big forests above the falls impossible. The timber was broken in pieces like sticks against the rocks in the raging eddies.

At the beginning of the 18th century they tried to get the timber to pass by the Storforsen. On account of many reasons this project was not carried out until the merchant, Magnus Huss, from the city of Sundsvall took care of the enterprise. He was called Vild-Hussen (the Wild-Huss). He got the idea to direct the water from the Boangsbrook, which ran down the west side of the valley up to the gravel plateau, which dammed up Lake Ragunda. Then he let the water dig a channel, passing by the Storforsen, to the present furrow of the river.

The spring floods in the year of 1796 raised the level so high that the water of Lake Ragunda began to run through this channel and destroyed the bank. A violent wave made its mark through the bank during the night between the 6th and 7th of June and the whole of Lake Ragunda was emptied and disappeared in four hours. The river had changed its course, the Storforsen was dried up and was silenced—it became the Dead Falls. At a rocky threshold in the former bottom of Lake Ragunda, Hammarforsen, was formed at Hammarstrand, and is now a power station.

All this water rolled down the valley and produced great destruction. The water devastated

everything in its way—houses, barns, sawmills, mills, boats and fishing tackles, forests, fields and meadows. They followed the river or were destroyed. It is remarkable that not a man was lost. Later accidents occurred in connection with landslides, which happened because of alterations to the bottom of the river.

From the villages, below the falls, huge sums in compensation for the damages were asked for from the partners of the Storfors company, which had been founded by those who had financed the digging. The Indals River became, however, serviceable for log floating and where former Lake Ragunda was people have been able to cultivate big crops.

The Wild-Huss himself is said to have lost his life during a boat trip when he was on his way to Stockholm to tell about his great deed.

### Fine Summer in Sweden

We had an extremely mild winter in Sweden—the mildest on record. But then the spring was rainy and cold. Now however we are having a very fine summer. In 25 days (from June 16 to July 10) we had sun everyday. The temperature was between 25°C (77°F) and 35°C (95°F). This is very unusual in Sweden. All holiday-makers are happy. □

### A GIFT

Should you come to the end of a dreary day  
And check on the things you've done  
And find them good, or poor, as you say,  
Or unfinished, the things you've begun.

Just know that tomorrow the sun will shine,  
The rain clouds will float away,  
And he whose power is all supreme  
Will give you another day.  
Elva T. Cowley



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## FINNISH SOCIETY

s y s

By Arvi Liimatainen

Visitors to Vancouver and the Finnish Canadian Grand Festival included Irja Kuusela, Mr. and Mrs. L. Vesalainen, Ulla Vesalainen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kanerva, Veikko Kujala, and Maija Utunen. Thanks to Pirkko Karvonen and Mr. V. Rastas who contributed handicraft materials and to Mr. and Mrs. Vesalainen who were able to take these materials to Suurjuhlat, the Edmonton Finnish Society was able to have a display at the festival.

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Fishermen occasionally talk about the ones that got away. A new twist to the old story came about at the Juhannus picnic. The trophy for the fishing derby got away from the expert, local anglers. Mr. Ristola's cousin, Raimo Soininen of Helsinki, won the fishing derby at Juhannus. Mr. Soininen was visiting Edmonton with his wife, Liisa.

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Other visitors from Finland included Marja Laine and her niece, Sinikka Laine. Marja was in Canada several years ago to attend the University of Alberta in Edmonton. While she was here, she was a secretary of the Finnish Society. Visiting the city as well were Mr. and Mrs. Moisio—parents of Matti Moisio, Tuulikki Jarvi—sister of Risto Jarvi, and Mrs. Leino—mother of Urho and Veikko Leino.

\*\*\*

Bishop Yrjo Massa of Helsinki, his daughter, Johanna, and wife, Pirkko, were in Edmonton during the last week in June as a part of a cross Canada tour that Bishop Massa is taking on behalf of his church's Diaspora Committee. Special services were held at Augustana Lutheran Church. The Mulhurst Lutheran Camp and the Bible Camp Log Sauna were officially opened on June 27. Bishop Yrjo Massa and Donald Sjoberg were in attendance at the opening. Several members of the Edmonton Finnish Society were involved in the Log Sauna project. Foreman of the Steam Bath's construction was Laurie Kuusela. He directed a crew of capable craftsmen who were able to construct a log sauna in a fine fashion. The treasurer of this particular project was John Rama.

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"I want to say 'many thanks' to all of my friends who visited me during my stay in the hospital and at home afterwards while I was recuperating. Thank you also for the coffee, flowers, gifts and cards they brought to brighten up my day. Extra special thanks to my loving wife for all the hours, day and night, that she spent at my bedside. Thank you again."

Onni Virtanen

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Mr. Ristola thanks all the friends that came by to celebrate his birthday on June 16. Special thanks are extended to Anja Sahuri, Anja Leino and Maija Utunen.

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A reminder . . . there will be a general and executive meeting at Paul Karvonen's on Sept. 5.

## NEWS FROM FINLAND

## Finland's EEC Headache

From Suomen Silta No. 2 1973 English Section  
Published by Suomi-Seura (Suomi Society), Helsinki

Finland last summer worked out a trade agreement with the European Economic Community, or EEC. Designed to lower and eliminate tariff and other trade barriers, the documents were initialed and supposed to be ratified by the end of last year.

The forces opposed to any kind of deal with the EEC were strong. The Social-Democratic Government then in office hesitated to take the final step, although its representatives had laboriously extracted concessions from the other side after several months of negotiations. It was decided to let the issue ride until a coalition Cabinet with a broad parliamentary base was formed.

The new Government, headed by a youthful Social Democrat, Mr. Kalevi Sorsa, but having a non-Socialist majority, was sworn in last fall. But it failed to take action, either.

Obviously, everybody was looking to President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen to turn on the green light. Ultimate responsibility for Finnish foreign policy rests with the President. And any kind of arrangement with the EEC was bound to have at least side effects on the country's foreign relations. On the highest level, then, the situation did not appear ripe for signing the agreement—not withstanding the widely held view that Finland was being offered a better commercial deal than she could reasonably have expected.

Finnish opponents of the EEC agreement are mostly on the far political left. The Communists and radical Socialists have been consistently hostile to the Common Market on the ground that it is "discriminatory" and obstructive to broader, global trade. A pet argument against the deadlocked Finnish agreement is that it might jeopardize commercial relations with the East bloc.

By far the largest part of Finland's foreign trade is carried on with Western countries, but the Eastern markets are vitally important to the economic welfare of Finland, too.

Parliament passed a special law on Jan. 11 to extend President Kekkonen's term of office an extra four years, or until March 1, 1978. The EEC agreement figured prominently in the parliamentary, press and other public debate on the proposal. It became generally understood that the agreement and the extension of the President's term are somehow bound up in the same package.

Supporters of the agreement have felt it necessary to remind the public from time to time that Finland is not and never was applying for membership in the Common Market. Even associate membership has never been brought up in the negotiations.

Where the shoe pinches in particular is trade with Britain, traditionally the Finns' best customer.

Along with Denmark and Ire-

land, Britain entered the European Economic Community at the turn of the year with a loud "Fanfare for Europe". Formed in 1958 with headquarters in Brussels, the original community of the "Inner Six" included Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxemburg and the Netherlands. New Year's Day 1973 brought the head count to nine and infused fresh enthusiasm where intramural bickering had long ago tempered the European unionist spirit.

Associate membership in the "Outer Seven" of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), formed under British leadership in 1960, had given Finnish leadership in 1960, had given Finnish exporters the benefits of special tariff privileges in trade with Britain. The British entry into the EEC threatened to wreck this advantage.

The worried Finns approached the Danes and the British with proposals for a period of grace. First an arrangement was reached extending the free-trade privileges both ways until the end of March. But when it turned out that Finland needed even more time to iron out the wrinkles in her situation, the other Common Market partners agreed to letting this arrangement stretch out until the end of the year.

This was the best news in a long time to Finnish business and industry, which have been sorely harassed by the prospect of Britain's being obliged by its EEC commitments to erect new tariff barriers. The worst of it would be that certain of Finland's chief competitors on British markets, notably Sweden, would not be similarly handicapped.

Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen emphasized that the year of grace is by no means one-sidedly in Finland's favor. "Both sides," he said, "stand to benefit."

Land of Lakes  
Charms Visitors

For hundreds of thousands of discriminating Europeans who go to Finland each summer, the country has the established reputation of being the unusual tourist haven.

Within the past few years, however, more and more knowledgeable Canadian tourists have been drawn to Finland. Many enjoyed their Finnish vacation and went home clearly impressed with the charm and interest of Finland. Now, many more tourists are expected in the near future.

Finland's attractions for the interested tourist are many.

Although the country is off the beaten track of European tourist trails, it offers virtually all of the attractions which have traditionally drawn travellers to Europe; and some which are unique to Finland.

Finland has the characteristic European blend of the old and the new. There are castles, churches, monasteries and many other structures in an excellent state of preservation dating from the earliest dawn of European culture. Alongside of these, however, are the superbly modern structures of Alvar Aalto and other famous Finnish architects, the Garden City

of Tapiola, and the brisk metropolitan atmosphere of present-day Helsinki.

Undeniably, Helsinki with its hotels, night clubs and shopping centres which feature the products of Finland's outstanding design industries, is a magnet for tourists.

But Finns, and other Europeans alike, will urge the visitor to explore the countryside and take advantage of the unspoiled, serene beauty of Finland's 60,000 lakes.

Lake tourism in Finland, and countryside pleasures will be more readily available to tourists than ever before.

Conducted tours of the lake country are available on the basis of a few hours, or three day tours, or tours ranging up to a week. The most popular are conducted via the leading tourist hotel, Aulanko, and include visits to cities of Tampere and to ancient Turku. In Turku, a stately, restored castle and a fine cathedral are sight-seeing attractions.

The largest lake system is in the east, and is centred around Lake Saimaa.

Tourists who take these trips live on board modern vessels and go ashore during the day for frequent side trips, to go fishing, to take a countryside sauna or simply to swim off one of the innumerable unspoiled Finnish islands. One of the pleasures of this off-the-track world includes visits to the market places in the small towns, where you can buy a kalakukko, a very special Finnish delicacy, a large-sized pastry with a hard crust, filled with small lake fish, or the Karelian pastries which really do have a local flavor.

A unique tourist attraction available in Finland is a visit to the land of the Midnight Sun. Excellent air, bus and train connections convey the visitor in complete comfort to Lapland, which has an extraordinary range of hunting, fishing and recreation facilities. □

Foods are  
Varied  
in Finland

The Finnish food-packing, confectionery, baking, dairy products and preserves industries have been progressively assuming more and more of the atmosphere of modern big business.

With the adoption of some assembly line techniques in modern plants throughout the southern and central region of the country, Finnish food industries are nevertheless managing to retain the flavor, the individuality and the quality of "old world" products in their output. Fidelity to those standards helps maintain their hold on a large and growing number of world customers.

In foreign trade Finnish confectionery products and Finnish cheeses, principally of the Emmenthal variety, play an increasingly important role, as well as chocolates and other sweets.

Other Finnish products which have made a distinct impression include the flavorful Finnish crisp bread, berry jams, and fish and meat products.

In the liqueur and cordial field, Finland offers two unique products—Lakkalikööri—made from Finnish cloudberry, and Mesi-marja—made from the Arctic brambleberry—both of which have caught on rapidly.

Another delicacy which has an excellent potential for the table is Finnish reindeer meat and rein-

deer tongue, now in the process of rapid development for export.

Those visiting Finland will find it easy and pleasant to become acquainted with the large variety of delicious and unusual Finnish food products at many of the modern, charming Finnish restaurants. Menus range from the characteristic Scandinavian smorgasbord—with its selection of fish, meat, cheeses—to sumptuous six-course meals in Continental styles, served with appropriate Finnish wine—and Finnish champagne! □

Surprise  
Victory

Imagine a skier finishing a cross-country race of 85 kilometers (over 50 miles) and not realizing he was the winner until the victory wreath was ceremoniously placed round his neck by a girl of stunning beauty!

That's exactly what happened to Pauli Siitonen in winning this year's Vasa snow marathon, the most loudly publicized ski race in the world.

Siitonen thereby became the second Finn and the third foreigner ever to finish first in this great Swedish event, which now has exactly 50 years behind it.

The unexpected appearance of the Finnish police constable ahead of the field of 500 competitors from 20 countries (including, believe it or not, Egypt) in the closing stretch dumbfounded the vast crowd of Swedes, who were preparing to cheer their favorite son, young Thomas Magnusson, to the finish line.

Only 7 km before the finish, Magnusson was still running first, ahead of his Finnish rival by a pretty safe half-minute margin. But then the conditions turned slushy and the Swede stepped off the trail to rewax his skis. Siitonen passed by without spotting Magnusson.

"At best, I got as close as a hundred meters to Magnusson, but then I couldn't see him any more," Siitonen explained. "I thought he had left me behind. In any case, I felt satisfied because my placing would have been one better than in last year's race, when I finished third." □

More Luxury  
Cruisers

The Wartsila shipyard in Helsinki recently delivered the 19,000-ton cruise liner M/S Sun Viking to its Norwegian owners, the Royal Caribbean Cruise Line. Designed for vacation cruising in the Caribbean at speeds up to 21 knots, this ship is the fourth of a series of six cruise liners.

Around the same time, the Valmet shipyard in Helsinki delivered the cargo liner M/S Finntrader (17.25 knots, 8,123 dwt) to Finnlines. It's the third of four sister ships commissioned from Valmet by this shipping company. □

## Norwegian Silver

NORWEGIAN SILVER by Ada Polak covers silver and goldsmiths' work in Norway over a period of almost 2,000 years, from the weapons and jewelry in gold and silver of pre-Christian times. The book is richly illustrated. 157 pages. (Published by: Dreyers Forlag, Arbiens gt. 7, Oslo 2, Norway. 95 kroner, \$16.10. □

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## News from the Danish Church

Pastor Filtenborg and his family are leaving Edmonton. His last services will be Sun., Aug. 26 with an English service at 10 a.m. and Danish service at 11 a.m.

The summercamp for children has been moved down to a camp west of Didsbury, because the camp at Sylvan Lake, where we usually have our summercamp, is under construction and the facilities therefore are not adequate for our camp this year. The time, price, etc., is the same as we earlier have written: Aug. 18 to 25 and 20 dollars. If you want further information phone Pastor Filtenborg. Last day for registration is Aug. 5.

**BAPTISMS:**  
Benny Kofoed, Niels Sønderby Madsen, Linda Rose Roland, Kevin Svend Roland, Linda Marie Kristensen, and Niels Erik Bech Jacobsen.

**WEDDINGS:**  
Jørn Skousbøl of Edmonton and Hanne Lykke Larsen of Ardrossan. Torben Holm-Pedersen and Carol Annette Schroeder, both of Edmonton. Lawrence Murray Anderson and Sheila Anne Kennedy, both of Edmonton.

## When the Flag is Dipped at the Entrance to Copenhagen Sound

When late-medieval ships stood into the narrow Sound between Denmark and Sweden, the cannons roared their warning from the Kronborg Castle bastions for the captains to drop their anchors and pay Toll on their cargoes.

More than five centuries later, this heavy Toll has given way as a national source of income to exports and the roar of the guns has been succeeded by a warm-hearted tradition followed to this very day: when the flag is dipped at Kronborg it is meant as a greeting to the crews from the Commandant of Prince Hamlet's ancient castle: Godspeed and Bon Voyage!

## Coming Events 1973

**JULY 30 - AUGUST 4**

Thirteenth International Jazz Festival in Molde. Star performers from the United States and Europe, assisted by Norwegian groups. Information: Molde Jazz Festival, Storyville Jazzclubb, Box 207, N-6401 Molde.

**AUGUST**

"Peer Gynt Festival" at Vinstra in Central Norway, cultural program combined with mountain hikes.

**AUGUST**

Tenth International "Saga Marathon" from Verdal via Stiklestad to Steinkjer, a 42-mile cross-country hike, open to all comers, usually around 4,000 competitors from 10 nations.

## Skagen-Denmark's Biggest Fishing Port

The mile-long quays are like boulevards, with masts alongside the promenade as tall as houses. The quays are Skagen's principal street, the countless fishing vessels showing that this is big industry. Second on the list of Danish fishing ports, the town is first in importance, its whole economy geared to the sea—and the general appetite for fish.

The fishing industry is of course governed by wind and weather. If activity in the port is stopped by prolonged storms or icing up, it stops up in the town. The port is like a beating pulse, and the link between sea and table. It has its distinctive speech when talk is of figures—a fact evident during the mysterious ceremony of the fish auctions.

In its jubilee year (its municipal charter goes back 560 years) Skagen can in fact lay claim to the title of Denmark's biggest fishing town, after following hard on the heels of Esbjerg for many years. It is also Denmark's most northerly town, one whose ancient history cannot help but be influenced by its exceptional position, situated as it is at the most exposed point in the country. Because of this, fishing and wrecks have been important activities, and many tragedies have been enacted during storms and sand drifts. Because of this, too, Skagen has rich memories of courageous, lost rescuers, of an epoch when painting and poetry dominated Danish cultural life, and, first and last, of a population of fishermen. Danish fishing has become an extensive industry, and with improved techniques, the catches have grown to dimensions unthinkable only a few years ago. The development of communications, moreover, has enabled a substantial proportion to be exported.

**AUGUST 31 - SEPTEMBER 8**  
"Housing for Thousands", exhibition in Bergen Hall, Bergen. Information: Berghallen, Box 1264, N-5001 Bergen.

**AUGUST 31 - SEPTEMBER 9**  
Jubilee exhibition in Siddis Hall, Stavanger, commemorating centenary of Stavanger Handicraft and Industry Association. Information: Rogalandsmessen A/S, N-4000 Stavanger.

**SEPTEMBER 1 - 3**  
Student festivities in Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim. Enrollment ceremonies for new students, reunions.

**SEPTEMBER**  
International fur auctions in Oslo, Saga mink and blue fox. Information: Oslo Fur Auctions, Økern Torgvei 13, Oslo 5.

**SEPTEMBER 18 - 26**  
Kontor 73—Office Equipment Exhibition in Oslo. Information: Kontorteknisk Landsforening, Att.: Per Stormfelt, Prinsens gt. 21, Oslo 1.

**SEPTEMBER 30 - 31**  
"Work, Leisure, Hobby" exhibition in Bergen Hall, Bergen. Information: Bergenshallen, Box 1264, N-5001 Bergen.

**SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER**  
Reindeer migration in the county of Finnmark, the nomadic Lapps leave coastal areas with their reindeer herds and start the annual trek toward the Finnmark mountain plateau.

## Pan-Scandinavian Teamwork Advances

The five Nordic prime ministers and their cabinet officers in charge of Nordic cooperation have worked out an agreement for a joint Scandinavian fund for technical and industrial development. The fully paid capital invested in the fund would be 50 million Swedish crowns (4.6 to the dollar after the latest devaluation). The starting capital will be 10 million crowns, of which Sweden's share will be nearly one-half, or 4.5 million.

The fund is the main feature of a new program of action being promoted by the five prime ministers. The scheme is to activate cooperation especially in regional, industrial, environmental and traffic policy.

One move involves the establishment of a special agency to test and control materials ("Nordtest"). Further, an integration of the Scandinavian building market will be studied, mainly with an eye to eliminating technical and economic non-tariff barriers. In

the field of regional policy, attention will be centred on Ore Sund and the extensive areas above the Arctic Circle in Norway, Sweden and Finland.

## Record Air Hostess Class Graduates SAS School

A record class of 387 air hostesses have just graduated from the Scandinavian Airlines Air Hostess College in Sandefjord, Norway.

About 330 of the hostesses are so-called "summer birds"—the Scandinavian expression for air hostesses hired to serve during the airline's expanded summer traffic program.

The 387 hostesses were selected from among more than 1,000 applicants—indicating the popularity of the profession—from Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The "summer birds" follow exactly the same training program as full-time SAS hostesses and many later remain in the profession.

SAS currently has 1,900 cabin attendants for its 71-aircraft fleet. Some, 1,350 of the attendants are hostesses. Their future is bright with the airline, which plans a fleet expansion of 16 more DC-9s and five long-range DC-10-30 wide-body jetliners in the near future.

The air hostess college provides an intensive month-long training program followed by another two weeks of flight training out of the SAS crew bases in Copenhagen, Oslo or Stockholm.

Courses include airline history, geography, public speaking, beauty care, cabin equipment, passenger relations and psychology, work routines, meal service, emergency procedures, uniform regulations, baby care, along with "dry flights" in a mock-up cabin of a DC-9, the first jetliner most of the SAS hostesses fly.

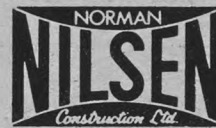
To qualify, air hostess candidates must be single, between the age of 20 and 26, fluent in three foreign languages, and preferably have lived or studied abroad as well as have had some prior experience in a service profession.

For the 1973-74 school season SAS plans five courses at the College, four for air hostesses and one for stewards. Each will have 48 participants. A similar number is planned for the following year.

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# BUFORD VASA LODGE

By Dolores Johnson

The June meeting was held on the 28th, and in the absence of the chairman and vice-chairman, it was called to order by Bob Pearson.

Twenty members and one guest were present. A report was given on the District 18 Convention.

The Grand Lodge Convention was also discussed. At the adjournment of the meeting we all enjoyed coffee.

\*\*\*

Best wishes to Jurdis Nacuk who is in Glenrose recuperating from two operations she has recently undergone.

\*\*\*

Happy holidays to Lloyd and Angela Pearson who are in B.C. . . . To Albin and Wanda Markstedt who took a group of Boy Scouts to Ft. Smith for a two-week Jamboree . . . To Elva Modin accompanying her cousins to the

coast.

Congratulations to George Modin who celebrated his birthday with a large party.

\*\*\*

Harry and Betty Hanson have been entertaining his brother and sister-in-law and their three children from Columbus, Ohio. Betty was also at Sylvan Lake for a few days with the Cub Pack from Calmar, at their camp-out.

\*\*\*

Floyd Modin wants me to tell you all how very pleased he is that he was able to go to the Convention in Medicine Hat. He feels that he is making real progress in the road to recovery since he has been in Wetaskiwin. He can now push his own wheel chair, and can stand alone if helped into a standing position. Floyd, we all know that with your sheer determination and grit you will again one day soon be walking along with us all.

□

## Mission Hotels are Bargains

If you can forego a hotel bar, but would like clean comfortable sleeping and eating facilities, conveniently located and reasonably priced, a mission of temperance hotel is perfect for you and your family.

Dozens of such hotels are located throughout Norway, Denmark and Sweden. Practically every city and town has at least one such facility and each of the capital cities has several.

Prices are most attractive in this day of the devaluated dollar. For instance, in Oslo the current summer price for a double room with shower at the Indremisjonshotellet is \$22.00. For an additional \$5.00 you can have a suite. In Denmark a single with bath during the summer costs about \$10.00. Prices in Sweden are about equal with Norway.

Meals are also very reasonable besides being tasty and healthful. Breakfast will average about \$1.50, lunch about \$4.00 and dinner around \$5.00.

In Denmark more and more of the mission hotels are applying for liquor licenses. The temperance hotels, however, are strictly without bar or alcohol on the premises. Most tourists bring their own bottles anyway due to the high cost of drinks in Europe and therefore wouldn't miss a hotel bar.

The mission and temperance hotels are ideal for family stays, offering excellent rooms or suites, a quiet atmosphere and central location in the downtown areas. Extra beds for children can usually be supplied for about \$3.00 each per night.

Many of the hotels are very large with rooms numbering in the hundred and more class. Some such as the Missionshotellet in Copenhagen offer up to 270 beds. Children under 10 years old usually get a 50% discount on meals.

While there are no babysitting services offered, such arrangements can be worked out with the hotel staff.

Individual travelers and couples also find the mission and temperance hotels ideally suited to their stay throughout Scandinavia.

Those interested in obtaining information about the mission and temperance hotels in Scandinavia are asked to write to Scandinavian Airlines, 800 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal.

□

The horn of plenty is the one the guy behind you has on his car.

## Cruising Norway's Fjords

By Beatrice Kernohan

(Continued from last issue)

From Bodø you cross the open sea again in the Vestfjorden, sailing straight toward the Lofoten Wall. This is a series of islands which do have channels between but they give the appearance of a solid wall and extend for 60 miles. By the time we came in sight of them, it was raining so the view was very hazy and often obscured by clouds. We made our next stop at Stamsund on these islands. I got off the ship to explore, even though it was raining, and my first impression was that good old herring oil odour. Here, I think, it was strong enough to cut. I walked off to the left around a few curved streets and found that there was still quite a bit of snow left in corners and crevices. Then I returned and went down by the inner harbour which had a lot of fishing boats in it. There were fish drying racks around it, row after row of them. I didn't walk very far in that direction before I went back to the ship. This village didn't appeal to me. I guess I'm not enough of a fisherman. By this time also, I was soaked through so I went down to my cabin to change before going to the dining room. This was the only time on the whole trip that I "dressed for dinner".

We proceeded along the Lofoten Wall for another hour and a half but the rain and clouds usually had it obscured.

At 9 p.m., we tied up at Svolvær, still on the Lofoten Islands. It was raining quite heavily now and since my jacket was still wet from Stamsund, I did not get off to explore. The captain wouldn't have called me a Viking tonight the way he did at Stamsund. I stayed on deck and watched the unloading of the cargo.

The mail truck—a mini van—was waiting and I watched as the man loaded the mail bags from the first sling on to the truck, filling it completely. Before he could finish that they had brought another sling of mail out, a very big one. There was no way that this amount could be taken in one load by that truck so, when he left for the post office, I expected him to bring a bigger truck back for this. But he didn't. It was the same small truck. By now there was a third sling of mail on the dock, too, mostly of parcels. Sitting uncovered in the rain didn't do them any good and when the man came back for a second load he started on these. Even so, one of the boxes fell apart as he grabbed it and a pink item that looked like a blanket started to spill out. He grabbed it and stuffed it back in. After getting a roll of tape he sealed the box again but whatever

it was must have been pretty dirty. During this loading of his truck, two more rain soaked boxes came open and they were taped up as well. All this time he was working alone but when he returned from the second trip to the post office another man went over and helped and he was just returning for his fourth and final load when we sailed. It is too bad they haven't got a bigger truck.

All this time, of course, other cargo is being unloaded and it is fascinating to watch the bustle on the dock; the lift trucks are running around in great bursts of speed back and forth; people are walking; cars and trucks are moving in and out. It is great fun. After all cargo is unloaded, anything being shipped out is then loaded on to the ship and it all seems to get done in the time allotted.

At 10 p.m. we continued our way northward. We passed through the Raftsund Channel. This is a very narrow and, in better weather than we were getting, you can see down through the clear water to see just how close the rocks are to the hull of the ship.

Tonight we also saw the mountains in another of their moods. As the twilight deepened, their colour become a soft, deep, misty blue, the water was a grey colour and the clouds around and behind the mountains were a lighter grey. The whole effect is indescribable but it gave you a deep feeling of serenity.

Arrival at Harstad was at 7 a.m. the next morning. When I got up on deck it was to see a bright sunshiny day and a very pretty town spread out on the hillside before me. I walked around the business area first then took one of the streets leading upwards. There was quite a bit of snow remaining here, big deep drifts of it that hadn't melted yet. The main streets were paved and they were almost dry but the gravel streets were wet and very muddy. I kept climbing, always in the general direction of the church with the gold steeple. I reached it and found the view from there well worth the climb. The church itself was neat and well cared for but it was locked so I could not see the inside. I descended the hill by another roundabout route which brought me by a day care centre where the children were already out playing on the swings. Following the main road back to the main square, I realized that I was in the morning rush hours. The traffic, even in that half hour, had increased amazingly. They are soon going to have traffic jams. I wandered around the dock area, as well, before I got back on board. One pleasant fact about Harstad

(Continued on Page 9)

## BOOKS REVIEW

### WANTED A SINGLE CANADA

By the Hon. J. T. Thorson  
P.G. B.A. LL.B J.D. LL.D.

This book contains information and general knowledge of which all freedom minded Canadians should be aware.

The author of this book has put no limits on the time and efforts of investigations and research spent in the compiling of this very informative material for our Canadian citizens' benefit.

It is written by The Hon. Justice J. T. Thorson and published by McClelland and Stuart Limited and is on sale at M. G. Hurtig Books 10411 - Jasper Ave. Phone 423-3487.

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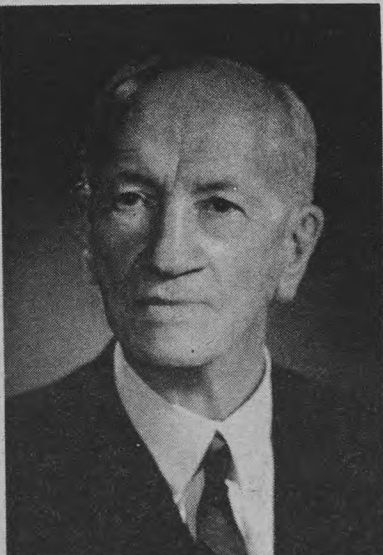
**VOLCANO—Ordeal by Fire** in Iceland's Westmann Islands by Arni Gunnarsson is the book on a volcanic eruption which has no parallel anywhere in history and has aroused world wide attention. It all started on a night in early 1973 on the island of Heimaey in the Westmann group off Iceland's South Coast. The opening of a mile and a quarter long fissure on the outskirts of the 5,500 inhabitant township transformed this peaceful and prosperous fishing village suddenly into a roaring volcano with spouting red-hot lava and a column of smoke and ashes miles into the sky.

The inhabitants were quickly evacuated without injury, and rescue operations started immediately while the glowing lava was flowing, houses were gradually buried in ashes and pumice—and explosions from the crater ripped the air.

This new book tells you in colourful pictures and text what Heimaey was before the eruption—with all its bustling activity and happy life. The largest part of the book, though, is an account of the fateful hours and days, with some of the most striking pictures ever to be taken of a volcanic eruption, mostly in colour.

A large number of photographers have contributed to this outstanding collection and the text is written by Arni Gunnarsson, one of Iceland's leading broadcasters, who knew the Westmann Islands intimately and was one of the first reporters to reach the town on the first night of the eruption.

Here it is told in English; what it was like to witness this spectacle from the very beginning and how



Joseph T. Thorson

the human element reacted to the colossal untamed forces of nature at the doorstep of habitation. The superb photography describes what no words can—to most of you it is unbelievable.

The book is 96 pages of excellent paper quality, with a large number of photos, mostly in colour, descriptive text in English, colour-printed cover and it is artistically designed.

Price—post free: \$9.95, Air-mail extra: \$2.00. Available directly from the publishers: Iceland Review Books, P.O. Box 1238, Reykjavik, Iceland.

□



Helgafell seen erupting in the town of Vestmannaeyjar

Family Travel to Aalborg, Aarhus, Billund, Bergen, Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Kristiansand, Oslo or Stavanger. Tickets valid for travel after November 1st. Also good for visiting at Christmas time.

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(Continued from Page 8)

impressed me. There was no perfume of herring oil.

As we proceeded along this morning there was a contrast between the scenery on each side. On the starboard, the mountains were jagged and snow covered, often running in ridges, but on the port side, on the islands, they were more rounded and less wild. There was also a strip of farmland running along the shoreline now so there were houses scattered all along the coast. The snow had almost gone too. It just stubbornly held out in corners and shaded areas as a reminder. Maybe, by the next cruise this ship made, the farmers would be working these fields.

Our noon stop today was at Finnsness, but it was just 15 minutes. I got off to see what I could of the town anyway. Following the road around the harbour I came to a small shopping section and just beyond that on the far side of a low hill was a new modern subdivision so that you had almost a new town and an old town. The homes were very nice looking but they were exactly the same as the subdivisions here. I hurried back to the boat and boarded on time but we were a half hour late in sailing. This was one port where the amount of cargo did not match the amount of time. So from my vantage point on deck I watched the work again and marvelled at the lack of accidents with the lift trucks considering the way they are handled. There was a lot of fresh food unloaded at this port, containers filled with cartons of fresh milk, boxes full of cabbages or carrots, big boxes of Kellogg's Corn Flakes and Corn Flakes of another brand unknown to me, etc. Some of this was put into the warehouses and some was loaded right onto waiting trucks.

We continued our journey through more of this enchanting countryside. The sun was shining, the water was sparkling and the mountains on both sides were white with snow. Our whole group gathered at the deck chairs to watch this private showing of our own travelogue—and you just didn't know which side to look at. This would just go on and on but we arrived at Tromsø at 3:15.

This was our mainstop of the day and a bus tour was planned around the city. Our courier took us first to the museum. This museum is diversified. It had a good section on the geology of Norway and had rock samples of all types. The only problem was that I couldn't read the Norwegian but some of them I recognized and some I could pick out the name from the text anyway. They even had samples of some types for sale at the desk so I picked up a good example of serpentine about an inch and a half long for only 1 kr. There were several other sections to the museum; one on wildfowl and their habitat; one on ancient fishing ships; one on old household articles and utensils; one on Viking artifacts; and a section of modern art. An interesting museum.

Then we toured some of the city before going over the big new bridge to visit the Cathedral. This was a magnificent new bridge, long and high and four lanes wide. The centre two spans were high enough to allow any ocean going vessel to pass. I think the government must have spent several fortunes building new bridges along the coast of Norway in the last few years.

Right at the far end of the bridge is the Cathedral and it is magnificent too. From the boat on the way up the fjord, you can see the side view of this building.

From that angle it looks like the pipes of an organ. The front is the highest, the next section is a little lower, the third section is a little lower again, until you reach the eighth then the next three sections rise in the same manner. After we parked and went in I could see that the inside was the same; it narrowed down until the eighth section then widened again. It is constructed of cement. Between each section there is a panel of clear glass about 8" wide right from the floor to the point of the roof. This gives the church lots of light. In the projection of wall outside the window there are fluorescent lights which must make a beautiful effect at night. Behind the altar was a high, triangular, stained glass window in blues and golds, depicting Christ on the cross. The pews were a light coloured wood upholstered in a sandy brown leather that were very comfortable. I was really quite impressed with this church. It was modern and yet reverent.

Then we headed back over the long bridge toward downtown, and the courier pointed out some of the stores that handled items made by Lapp artists but he pointed out "it is 5 o'clock and they are closing now". After the bus left us at the quay, I walked back downtown and they were! In the centre of the business area there is an old church that looks very interesting. It was painted in the gold shade; it had carvings on the pillars by the front door; and there was a clock in the tower. But it was locked, too, so I was still not able to see what the inside of a simple church is like.

We sailed again at 6:00 p.m. and we went back to our occupation of mountain watching. We were in two completely snow covered mountains now, often right down to the water. On the mainland side, especially, there were just row after row of sparkling white rugged mountains, etched in black where there were cliff edges, etc. After brilliant sun all day, now the clouds were forming to give them a frame of grey with some of it coming over the shoulder and spilling down the mountainsides. Absolutely breathtaking!

Later in the evening we made a short stop at Skjervøy. This town is very spread out in different directions but I walked around some of it. I noticed that here they have a lot of new home building, too, but it is scattered in among the old homes in a very pleasing manner. I discovered a very pretty little white church, too, but there wasn't time to visit it. Back at the dock I stopped to inspect a couple of new boats sitting there. They were fiberglass in bright colours, one orange and one yellow, and they had a rubber bumper inlaid in them and rubber edgings around the engine mounts. They were lovely.

We continued our journey north and, as we are well above the Arctic Circle now, the sun didn't set until near 11:30. Even the bridge players in the lounge were watching it.

Shortly after breakfast the next morning we came to the Nordcapp and for this important occasion we were all out on deck with our cameras. This most northerly point in Norway is a barren cliff of rock rising for 1,000 feet out of the sea. It is snow covered in deep drifts and because of the dangerous overhang and possibility of avalanches, the ship does not land here before the first of June. There is one building here and the dock and behind it you can see the path and steps leading up to the top. There is also a road and when the ships do stop, there is a bus to

take the passengers to the top where there is a restaurant and souvenir shop.

Even though we didn't stop, during this two hour period on the ship, the post office was open and anything mailed would have the Nordcapp postmark. Since this ship serves all the small coastal communities in the north, they carry a post office on board which is open at every stop. We picked up a postmaster at Trondheim and he travelled with the ship to Kirkenes and back to Trondheim. The red post box is hung on the gangplank in a convenient spot for the people on shore at every stop. The ship's post office also carried a good selection of postcards and slides for sale.

By lunch time we arrived at Honningsvåg for an hour and a half's stop. This was a lovely old town, too. As you leave the dock there is a very intriguing monument that has no inscription on it whatsoever. It is a free form design in aluminium set on a triangular base of grey granite. It appealed to me but gave me no clue what it was for. The town itself completely encircled the harbour with stores and businesses of all types lining the main road and the residential section surrounding this. Several of the stores here carried the items made by the Lapps from reindeer antlers and I picked up a couple. Every time there was a view of the harbour between the buildings I stopped. The fishing nets were very colourful here and you would see them folded over racks in a very pleasing intermingling of blues, greens and mauves. One fishing boat was even unloading one in a bright orange.

Up on a promontory at the far end of the main street was another of the small white country churches. It was locked, too, but, as I turned away, a gentleman came up and unlocked the door to go in, so I asked his permission to go in to see the inside and, with the aid of gestures, got my message across. It was painted off white inside; the windows down each side were a clear glass but there were two windows at the front in stained glass; and the pews were fashioned with planks painted in a marine blue. The altar was covered in an exquisite hand-crocheted cloth over a deep red one. The church was plain and simple but completely lovely.

The residential section was a pleasing blend of old and modern. Most of the homes were in the old Norwegian style but there were quite a few new homes scattered in amongst them. While on my way back to the boat again I passed a Lapp man who was completely dressed in the traditional dress. It is very colourful.

Ahead was another stretch of open sea and when we landed at Gamvik we were given a pleasant surprise, the Captain's Courtesy Tour. He had cars waiting and we set off in a procession. We saw what there was of the village then went out into the country behind to find some reindeer herds. We found three. The first was small, only about 8 reindeer but the second was quite large, about 60 animals. This herd was close enough to see quite distinctly. The third herd was at the top of a knoll of land and several were silhouetted against the sky.

The road curved around and headed back toward the point of land on which was a large house. From the cars we had to climb down over high drifts of snow to reach it. Then the lighthouse keeper unlocked it to let us in and the English man, the Courier and myself climbed up to the top to see

the light—all 130 steps. The light has 2 bulbs of 1,500 watts each, the glass covering it is layered to reflect better and the centre part is like a strong magnifying glass; and the complete head turns every 30 seconds so there are two "blinks" a minute. The view from the top would have been lovely if the weather had been clear but the rain we had been having for the last hour made it too misty to see

very far.

From there we drove down to a fish packing plant and the manager gave us a tour through this. The fish are unloaded from the boats and weighed in, then stored in big white tubs in a special room. When they are ready to process it, it is brought into that work room on a conveyor belt to a machine where it is headed, then

(Continued on Page 10)

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## Miss Scandinavian Centre Queen Contest Rules

By Margaret Cameron

Here are the guide lines or rules for the Miss Scandinavian Centre Queen Contest. Every contest should have some rules, or as I wish to call them "guide lines" for our contest. For those who wish to recommend a girl for the contest the first question is, "what are the qualifications?"

1. She or her parents should be members of the Scandinavian Centre—that means be a share-holder.
2. She should be of Scandinavian origin.
3. She should be old enough to attend and represent the Scandinavian Centre at adult functions where liquor may be served.
4. She should not be a reigning Queen of any of the five ethnic groups. If a reigning queen became Miss Scandinavian Centre Queen, this could cause complications. My thoughts are to try to keep this contest interesting and not putting too much pressure on any one girl—also giving all the girls equal consideration.

I sincerely wish to see our Scandinavian Centre Queen Contest active and enjoyable for all. If there is anyone who would wish to present some new ideas or suggestions to improve the program in any way I think this should be discussed at the general meetings or a meeting of the Cultural committee of the Scandinavian Centre.

I wish to thank all the girls who participated, also the parents, the judges, radio personnel and Edmonton Journal, to our very considerate manager, Mr. Brian Huchings and photographer, Verna Larson, to Cameron Dolquist who supplied the background music, to our ever faithful ladies who took charge of the lunch and to all those who helped in any way—our sincere thanks to you. □

### (Continued from Page 9)

tailed, then on to the next machine which bones it, to the next machine which skins it. It is put on another conveyor belt which takes it to be filleted then it is packed into trays which are immediately put into the freezer compartment. It is frozen here for 36 hours at -20°C. All this is done, of course, in that pervading perfume of herring oil.

\*Then we proceeded to the end of a small dock to await our ship. It was still raining so we waited inside the shipping office. The Finnmarken couldn't come in and dock here so, when it came in sight, we all piled into a little tug boat and chug, chug, chugged out to meet it. To board the ship they put a small iron ladder over the side and when the tug rose on a wave to the level of the ladder, you grabbed it and climbed up.

And so at 8:45 we all trooped into the dining room for dinner.

Late in the evening we stopped at Berlevaag where we anchored in the harbour as we couldn't go in to the dock. The tug came out to meet us with the oncoming passengers. They stopped first to let people on, then moved up to the front of the ship where the crane got busy. All the freight being shipped out was lifted on to the ship, then they unloaded the freight for this port onto the tug. There were 8 pallets of freight put on the tug including one big box painted bright red and with

## Multiculturalism at Meeta Television

During the past three years, MEETA (the Metropolitan Edmonton Educational Television Association) has been making a significant contribution in the area of multiculturalism in its broadcasts.

### PAST ETHNIC PROGRAMMING

- a. Familiarization documentary programs on approximately 26 different countries.
- b. Language instruction in both

the word "Veritas" on each side. We wondered why this particular village needed a big box of truth. When this was completed the tug moved back to the passengers' port again and all the departing passengers climbed down into the tug. This whole operation took about half an hour then we were underway again.

At 6:30 the next morning I got a wake up call as we were taking a bus tour this morning to the Russian border by the Pasvik River. We were to leave at 7:00 a.m. and, as the ship docked, we were all on deck ready, all that is except the courier. Apparently no one had given him a call and he woke to the sound of the docking. But we were only 10 minutes late in leaving. We drove through Kirkenes first which is a nice little town of about 8,000 people. There are iron ore mines nearby so this harbour is busy with shipping. Then we left the town and headed toward the border. There was nothing to see here and it was a disappointment. There is an iron gate across the road, similar to the old farm gates used here and posted beside it was a sign listing all the things that are prohibited, including even talking to someone on the other side of the fence. Away down the road was the toll house and up on the hillside in the distance was a guard house. Our courier waved and waved and finally one of the guards came out and looked and went back in. So we went back to town but were late and delayed the sailing.

As I was leaving the ship at this point, I just ran down to my cabin, picked up my luggage and hurried back up. The Captain had come down to the lobby to say goodbye to me so I had time to tell him how much I had enjoyed the voyage. I wish I could have stayed. Both he and the Courier had done so much to make the cruise enjoyable for all of us and I hated to see all my new friends sail away without me. One of the sailors had taken my luggage down to the dock so I followed it and watched the Finnmarken pull away before I went to check on my S.A.S. flight to Oslo.

I had fulfilled this ambition, yes. But I want to go back again. This country is wild and magnificent and I want to experience it in all its seasons. So, I guess, it must go back on my list of dreams for the future.

\*\*\*

(We were very pleased to receive this piece of writing from Beatrice Kernohan. It was delightfully written and interesting. We hope this will encourage others to put in writing their travels and feelings when they return and hopefully send it to the Scandinavian Centre News—Editor.)

Automation: A technological process that does all the work while you just sit there. When you were younger, this process was called Mother.

\*\*\*

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French and German.

- c. International Cuisine programs.
- d. Programs in the areas of art, cultural studies and science in different countries.
- e. Close cooperation with the various consulates throughout Canada.
- f. International history programs.
- g. Folk dance series.

### SCHEDULE FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

The ethnic programming starting in September, 1973 covers a wide range of languages and cultures. Here are some examples:

- a. Kvitka—a Ukrainian language kindergarten series.
- b. Parlons Francais—French instruction for schools.
- c. Tuktuk—a series of programs on the Eskimo culture.
- d. Suivez la Piste—adult French instruction.
- e. Karate—a look at the philosophy and practise of this Oriental art.
- f. Culture and achievement programs from 28 different countries.
- g. Province to Province—an overview of the different ethnic groups in Canada.
- h. An Ethnic Christmas—a look at the ethnic practises at Christmas.
- i. Guten Tag, Wie Geht's?—a German language instruction series with written program guides.
- j. Castle Zarembo—English for new Canadians with written guides.
- k. East Indian Dance—History and demonstration.

### PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

MEETA is looking forward to producing more ethnic language programs and would appreciate any submissions you would care to forward on to them.

Consult your local listings for programs and their descriptions on Cable 13. □

### (Continued from Page 2)

## Multiculturalism

if we believe that Canada is truly a multicultural country, and if we are willing to place multiculturalism above mere party or political considerations. You may rest assured that you will have ample time to make your views known on all aspects of multiculturalism. If you do not prevail today or do not get a hearing immediately, let me assure you that this is the first of several meetings in your region and there will be time enough for all to speak their minds.

What is significant to me at this juncture, however, is that there is actually an administration in Ottawa which has the courage to take slogans and cliches of the past and give them concrete reality today. This attempt to cultivate actively the linguistic and cultural treasures of Canada's many peoples is unprecedented. It is a singular act of faith in the good sense of all of us to make the most of the opportunity presented.

Moreover, from my reading of Canadian history, I believe it is our last chance to develop a distinct identity for Canada. The government's policy is, as you no doubt know, the outgrowth of a famous royal commission established in 1963 and the fourth volume of that commission's publications, entitled "The Cultural Contributions of the Other Ethnic Groups". We will not, I think, see another such royal commission or anymore

Book IV's. This, then, in a sense, is our last gasp before we totally immerse ourselves in the Anglo-American sea which already surrounds us on all sides and multiplies the difficulties of those seriously interested in the development of a distinctive cultural identity for Canada.

It is our last chance, our last gasp, for another reason. No other political party has to date announced its own multicultural policy in specific terms. Multicultural conferences have been held in Manitoba (1970) and in Ontario (1972), and two have been held in Alberta (1971 and 1972). All participants, including the political leaders present, endorsed the concept of multiculturalism in pre-World War II terms, but no government has yet lifted a finger to put into practice the precepts it has seemingly embraced.

At the federal level, too, the Conservatives and New Democrats both lauded the present government's multicultural initiatives in October 1971 and even termed them overdue. But to date neither opposition party has enunciated its own multicultural policy in unequivocal terms or presented clear, specific programs. Mr. Robert Stanfield was recently asked to address the national convention of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation in Edmonton. He was given prime time and was specifically asked to deal with the many specific facets of multiculturalism. He unfortunately chose not to do so, preferring apparently to allow Dr. Paul Yewchuk to speak for him recently in the Commons. Mr. Stanfield forgot that it was Mr. Trudeau who, in October 1971, presented his government's multicultural policy, and that if one is to take the opposition seriously on this question the commitment with specifics needs to be made at the highest levels to carry credibility. One must conclude sadly that as of now the federal opposition takes multiculturalism no more seriously than do the provincial administrations which have sponsored such facades as the Manitoba Mosaic Congress, the Alberta Cultural Heritage Conference, and the Heritage Ontario Congress.

There are, no doubt, many reasons for this indifference to multiculturalism in quarters outside the present federal government. You could name several, I am sure, but the one that amuses me most is the other slogans or cliches which are always ready to be hurled against anyone who tries to carry the fact of our diversity or variety to its logical conclusion. Some of these cliches are "ghettos", "Little Italys", "Balkanization", and "Tower of Babel". They are all familiar to you. It is they which are largely responsible for the inferiority complexes so many of you bear. But the most common cliché is unquestionably "national unity"; in Canada it has the status which "national security" has in the United States. And, of course, both are important, but is national unity threatened in Canada by allowing people to live out their lives using whatever second or third language they wish? I should think this freedom from 'linguicide' (the death of a language, which if allowed to continue leads to the disintegration of a culture and the eventual disappearance of a people) would be the strongest link binding us together, for linguistic freedom for the individual in today's world is rare and a country which offers such freedom is a good country, worth holding together with all the might we possess. Moreover, it is my sin-

cere-belief that a Canada which offers such linguistic freedom will have the enduring love of all its citizens and need never fear for its unity because the gratitude of the people will be the cement which will keep it together simply because it is a good place in which to live.

Nor does such a liberal language policy clash with the Official Languages Act. The federal government's multiculturalism policy within a bilingual (English-French) framework makes English and French essential for official as distinct from cultural purposes. As a result, some individuals in our society will remain unilingual, the majority will hopefully become bilingual (French-English but not necessarily French-English), and some may even become trilingual. All will depend on the regional needs and career patterns of individuals. Let me explain. A liberal language policy—the only language policy fit for a democracy—will take into account three distinct possibilities:

1. **Unilingualism**, either English or French, for all those parents who have every reason to believe that their children will live in a predominantly unilingual environment, such as rural Quebec, British Columbia, or many parts of Canada.
2. **Bilingualism**: (a) English-French for those English speaking parents who have every reason to believe that their children will live in a predominantly French environment, as in Montreal.

(b) English-Norwegian\* for parents who are reasonably certain that their children will live in a predominantly Anglo-Saxon environment, as in Toronto or on the Prairies.

3. **Trilingualism** or English-French-Norwegian, for individuals who wish to be mobile Canadians, able to occupy positions in national organizations, whether public or private, yet at the same time are interested in retaining the psychological and cultural benefits of their ancestral origins which are neither British nor French.

For the Norwegian in Montreal this would definitely mean trilingualism, unless he could be sure of a living in a Scandinavian area only. English-Norwegian alone would be an insult to the French Canadians who constitute 80 per cent of Montreal's population.

But for the child of Norwegian ancestry in Toronto, or Edmonton, or Saskatoon, the bilingualism would be English-Norwegian. Trilingualism would only be a factor if one aspired to a national, as distinct from a regional or provincial life.

Now, this in essence is what the Prime Minister had to say in the recent language debate in the Commons: "... achieving national unity will depend on meeting different priorities in different areas." And again: "If the essential needs of any major group or region are consistently ignored, in the long run there may not be a Canada for any of us."

It is, of course, very difficult to predict the future aspirations and destiny of the young in any area or region. However, the key to the language policy outlined above is federal-provincial cooperation and support for a "crash" program on behalf of linguistic education (with fluency as the definite goal) similar to that given to vocational education in the 1960s.

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## Multiculturalism

Thus a child of Norwegian background who opted for English-Norwegian bilingualism in the schools and later desired to learn French to facilitate mobility should be able to do so without difficulty, without time limit, and with minimal or no additional cost. Similarly a child of Norwegian background who opted for English-French bilingualism in the school and later wished to acquire fluency in Norwegian (for whatever reason) should be able to do so without difficulty, without time limit, and with minimal or no additional cost.

There are several other specifics which one could explore here, but in the interests of time these can be presented this afternoon, if the members so wish.

In the last part of this paper I would like to place in perspective the effect on Canadian minorities whose origins are neither French nor Anglo-Saxon of Canada's debate over culture and language in the past decade.

On the one hand, there can be little doubt that the French Canadians have been the allies of all ethno-cultural groups in awakening government and educational leaders—and young people—to the importance of the language question and to the contributions of all non-Anglo-Saxon groups to the future development of a Canada that is not just a poor imitation of the United States. In short, French Canadians have done Canada a great service in de-sensitizing most Canadians on the twin subjects of language and culture and in pointing out the close connection between the two.

On the other hand, there can be little doubt also that the great emphasis on French in recent years has made many parents of non-French and non-Anglo-Saxon background quite uneasy about their youngsters' futures. Naturally, these parents do not wish to limit their children's future opportunities on account of their not knowing French. Yet at the same time they are not really certain that in a country as big as Canada their children will really need French—or at least need it more than a regional language like Norwegian, or Ukrainian, or German. As a result, in today's climate of opinion, fear rules—fear of what the future holds for the young on the language front. And this fear makes many parents of Norwegian background hesitate before enrolling their children in Norwegian classes in the schools, which, in turn, is used to limit Norwegian classes, which leads to still lower enrolments than expected—all in a kind of vicious circle.

This, then, is what I wish the French Canadians would try to understand. Why must English-French bilingualism—even official English-French bilingualism at the federal level—necessarily exclude regional bilingualism, even if the result in some parts of the country is multilingualism. Multilingualism can be the way even in a Canada which is officially bilingual. The two are not mutually exclusive. Everything depends on how mechanically bilingualism is applied to the various parts of Canada and to the different life and career patterns of the people in Canada. The same, I might add, applies also to multiculturalism. Multiculturalism is an umbrella which embraces all of Canada, but the specifics of multiculturalism will vary from area to area according to how the people themselves perceive their needs.

The French Canadians must come to realize that their own survival and development is tied to the survival and development of all of us. In Ontario only 6.8% of the population gave French as their mother tongue in 1961. By 1971 the percentage had dropped to 6.1%. Except for British Columbia where the percentage has risen from 1.6 to 1.7, the French language situation has also deteriorated in Manitoba (from 6.6 to 6.1), Saskatchewan (3.9 to 3.4) and Alberta (3.2 to 2.9).

The French Canadians, then, must come to understand that if English-French bilingualism is pushed so hard as to make it difficult to learn other languages, then these languages and the subcultures they sustain will disappear in a very short time and French minorities outside Quebec will be left alone to face the sea of unilingual Anglophones who already surround us on all sides.

The French Canadians must come to see that what could easily emerge is an unpleasant (because militant and vindictive) linguistic backlash in favor of English unilingualism led by the alienated children of the so-called third-language groups (a term increasingly popular with federal civil servants). Alone the French might be able to maintain themselves up the Ottawa valley, but on the Prairies and elsewhere outside Quebec and New Brunswick, they will be unable to survive, no matter how many dollars the federal government pours into French language instruction.

Of course, it is important to realize that the gains of the French Canadians as a minority are themselves very recent, and the French are still most insecure. They might very well conclude to go it alone. They might decide to grab all they can for themselves and tell the rest of us to go—you know where! We have to show them the foolishness of this line of action as tactfully and diplomatically as we know how.

But we have to show them something else. We have to show them that we are not participants in today's cultural debate out of self-interest alone. We need, in short, to point out the wider benefits of multiculturalism with a linguistic base that is regional. Perhaps in all our recent debates about language and culture, the language cart has been placed before the multicultural horse. Maybe if the young were taught more about the many aspects of ethnic cultures still so readily evident in Canada, the study of languages would follow more naturally. Our young people must obtain a better knowledge of Canada's diversity through the educational system. Canadians must come to know this diversity better. It is the key to our national identity. It is the key also to a better understanding of our fellow citizens—the key to acceptance. Once the value of understanding is internalized by each individual in the schools or through direct contact, legislation to protect the individual from discrimination will be less pressing, and, once passed, far more effective.

From the national point of view, then, a better understanding of our cultural and linguistic diversity would help to give Canada a more cosmopolitan identity. The world knows that Canada is a land of immigrants and their descendants. It should also come to understand that because of this a Canadian today is someone who (unlike the essentially unilingual American) is likely to be able to speak more than one language. Nothing would do more to give Canada that most illusive and much-sought goal—a

distinctive identity. Moreover, the immigrant stigma usually associated with a bilingual Canadian must disappear. The idea that anyone who can speak more than one language is an immigrant or a second-generation Canadian is a carry-over from pre-World War II days and has no place in today's shrinking world of multi-national corporations.

From the sociological point of view, a better knowledge of Canada's diversity would help to produce people who can better appreciate and enjoy the ancestral roots of their fellow citizens, because they are familiar with their most cherished customs, arts, and treasures. This, in turn, may help to develop a greater feeling of affinity and mutual respect, accompanied by a sense of pride in the great legacy we all share. If Canadians could show the world how a people of such diverse backgrounds can live together in unity and peace without first destroying a sense of pride in one's ancestral background, ours would indeed be a unique achievement in a federated union and serve as a model for the rest of the world.

From the psychological point of view, a highly technological, urban society with increased leisure will give man greater opportunity to become introspective. The young are already asking fundamental questions about themselves, and especially about their identity. A better knowledge of Canada's diversity may hopefully help them and their parents to define their own identity with an eye to their historical antecedents without apologizing for their ancestral origins.

But in all this we must be realistic. Because of our proximity to the United States we shall, of necessity, be miniature Americans in the clothes we wear, the popular songs we sing or hear, the cars we drive, or the cereals we eat. But if we are smart we will not allow this to trouble us unduly. Canada as a federation is still very young. Few of the peoples who populate it have been here for over a hundred years. There are very few fifth generation individuals in western Canada, for example. To try to create 'instant Canadian culture' in this situation is not the same thing as making instant coffee. But if we take seriously the rich linguistic and varied cultural resources of the diverse peoples who make up Canada, and if we encourage them to thrive, then the souls, if not the cars, of Canadians will differ from the Americans, and this in time will manifest itself in a way of life which will be noticeably Canadian.

In conclusion, earlier I stressed the fact that the present government is definitely concerned to see the folkways of Canada's diverse peoples preserved and developed. This brought much derisive comment from Mr. Charles Lynch in a column which appeared in most Southam newspapers on May 18. Now that it is no longer fashionable to label people "bohunks", "wops", "kikes", or the like, new terms of derision are needed and these have been found. They are, judging from Mr. Lynch's column, "folk", "folkways", and "folk festivals". As the newly elected president of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation, I decided to reply to Mr. Lynch in a lengthy piece which so far has been carried by The Edmonton Journal and several other Southam newspapers. Permit me to quote a short portion which I think is at the heart of the whole concept of multiculturalism as the basis of

Canada's future identity as a nation:

... what cocksure and condescending journalists like Mr. Lynch fail to realize is that it is precisely the hostile climate or atmosphere—the environment referred to by Dr. Haidasz—which has driven helpless people to cultivate the only way which provides a sense of security in a society so thoroughly indifferent to their cultural aspirations. The so-called ethnics do not need Charles Lynch to tell them that folk cultures alone have a limited future. But it is precisely the kind of government programs so offensive to Mr. Lynch which will release the creative energies of countless human beings whose bicultural (and in many cases multicultural) backgrounds will blend the healthier aspects of Anglo-American society with the feelings, attitudes and impulses rooted in folkways into forms which will be distinctively Canadian.

In folk cultures therefore lies the well-spring of a distinctive Canadian identity. On the other hand, if someone (anyone, including Mr. Lynch) could show me how Canada would be better off once the last remnant of Norwegian, Ukrainian, Greek, Italian, German, Polish, Japanese, or any other culture disappeared forever from its soil, I would never again speak or write another word on the subject.

\* I use Norwegian only as a matter of convenience.

\*\*\*

Dr. Lupul would like to hear from anyone who would like to comment on his article, or who would like to write something of their own along these lines. Send your comments to:

Managing Editor  
Scandinavian Centre News  
14220 - 125 Ave.  
Edmonton, Alta. T5L 3C2

## The Dreams of the Viking Peoples

MR. SVEEN: Some months ago we were talking about ombudsmen and how this office is agreeable with the great reliance the Norse put upon law. In this connection we mentioned that law and fate were very nearly the same thing and the most important principle of existence for the Norse. Everything operated under fate and law so that even their gods were mortal, unlike the Christian and other counterparts which are all eternal. This led us to mention that dreams were of unusual importance to them because they believed that the future was rigidly determined by fate or law and that it was revealed to them through dreams. The topic of dreams is thus very important, as well as being interesting. I wonder if you are able to tell us more about the reports of dreams coming down from the Old Northman culture.

DR. NELSON: All right. A doctoral thesis was published in Cambridge, England some years ago which gives information on 153 dreams reported in Old Norse sources. Before going into the topic, however, I want you to bear a rather obvious fact about the information in mind. Remember that the only thing we know about dreams and dreaming in those days comes from the Old Norse literature itself. It is not first-hand information. Kelchner, who wrote the book I will refer to, mentions that he had four classes of literature dealing with the Viking culture at his disposal where he did his research. These were the Elder Edda, the Younger Edda, the Prose Sagas, the Skaldic (Court) Poetry. The Elder Edda, as the name suggests, is the older mater-

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(Continued from Page 11)

## SCANDINAVIAN CULTURE

ial, most of it probably from Pagan times and the *Prose Sagas* is generally the most recent, containing a number of works showing clear Christian influence.

The exact origin of the material from the *Elder Edda* are still in question although it is likely that they represent in great part the materials from what is now Sweden since the origins of the Viking culture seem to be in the area of Uppsala and Sigtuna. There are three burial mounds at Gamla Uppsala yet to be seen. These three mighty grave mounds lying in the southwest are known as *Odin's-howe*, *Thor's-howe*, and *Frey's-howe*. Jones, in the recent book titled *The History of the Vikings* mentions that excavators have found charred remains of men of rank and wealth. Jones says they contain "without question two of those named".

Later materials and particularly those of literature in the mid-period of the Norseman era came from Danish and Norwegian sources.

The older *Skaldic Poetry* was largely composed of people from what is now Norway but the most recent materials are from Iceland. By the end of the tenth century, Icelanders were in the Courts of most Northern kings as Court poets. *Skaldic poetry* became virtually an Icelandic monopoly in the places as diverse as the British Isles, Faroe Islands, Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands, Hebrides Islands, Normandy (France), Russia, and Constantinople (Turkey), as well as Norway, Denmark and Sweden. So we must also remember that the various dreams not only come from different sources but have a different territorial flavor.

**MR. SVEEN:** Do I understand you to say that these dreams are pure fiction just made up for literature convention and not the expression of direct experience of persons living then?

**DR. NELSON:** No, not necessarily. It is likely that someone had dreams similar to those reported by the authors of the literature. If such dreams were unusual or unknown by people living then, they would not have provided realistic materials for the listeners. We may assume that the dreams reported were readily accepted as being valid by people living during the tenth century. In many cases the dreams are so short that it is unlikely that the author embellished them. But in other cases, particularly in the late Viking period (eleventh century), the dreams are probably embellished and used as a means of welding together literary material. Even in these cases, however, where there is reason to think that the dreams may be basically genuine phenomenon, the dreams sometimes refer to pagan rituals that the Christian authors would not know first hand. When such references are found we should not attribute them to the author of the saga, although the sagas are semi-fictional pieces of writing.

In all cases the dream reports place a strong emphasis upon fate and their intense interest in the things in this world are typical expressions of Viking Heathenism. The dreams constitute an important source of information about ancestral mentality. The Icelandic Sagas contain the most extended and hence interesting descriptions. Even though they fall late in the Viking period they give the flavor

of the reports very well. I am going to give you examples of dreams which appear in the *Saga literature* and you will see for yourself how different they are from the dreams we are familiar with in our Christian culture.

**MR. SVEEN:** Yes, examples are always good. Particularly in this case they will make the things you say about Norse dreams much more understandable.

**DR. NELSON:** Then why don't we start with the dream from the old literature. This is one in the *Sturlunga Saga*. (*Snorri Sturluson* wrote the *Heimskringla*.) It reports a dream a member of *Snorri Sturluson's* household had. After, *Sturluson* announces that the family should prepare to move from the land assembled by his famous Viking ancestor, *Egill Skallagrimsson*. *Egill*, perhaps the most famous Viking in all history, visits the dreamer who tells this about his experience while sleeping.

"*Egill Skallagrimsson* came, frowning darkly, saying, 'Does our kinsman, *Snorri*, intend to move away from here?' 'So it is said,' answered the dreamer. *Egill* replies, 'He plans to move, and in that he does ill for men had but little ascendancy over the affairs of the men of Myrar in the days when we were prosperous, and he need not look down with scorn at this homestead.' *Egill* then said a verse:

'The man spares to strike with the sword;  
Blood is white as snow to look at;  
But I lived through a time of stern struggle.  
The sharp sword furnished me with land.'

After that *Egill* turned away and the dreamer awoke."

**MR. SVEEN:** *Egill* was indeed a famous Viking. Was it not he who composed the famous poem for *Eric Blood-Axe* called "Head-Ranson"? As I recall, this very long piece of poetry was composed in the very difficult Court metre style, memorized and then dramatically recited before *Eric* and his thanes in a very few hours time. It is slyly satirical in parts but saved *Egill's* life since *Eric* could not respectably kill *Egill* after he had done him such public homage. He clearly wanted to do so since *Egill* had killed several of his sons in previous years.

Is this poem typical in the respect that the dreamer is visited by someone who is dead and given advice by that person?

**DR. NELSON:** Great numbers of dreams have what are called a "guardian spirit" or "disir" motifs. Usually the guardian spirit is a woman, however, and in early times usually closely identified with one of the Valkyries. However, the case I give you is from one of the last sagas written. The guardian spirit presented himself to that member of the family bearing the name "*Egill*" and hence the person he considered to be his successor—the name of the dreamer was also *Egill*. Let's take a look at a case that is more typical—where the guardian spirit is a Valkyrie woman.

One of the oldest stories in all the Norse literature tells about a dream where the favourable spirit is a Valkyrie rather than an ancestor, this is found in the *Elder Edda*. The wife of the king named *Gunnarr* is approached in her dream by a dead woman dressed in mourning who invites *Gunnarr* to their benches. The wife tells him of her dream and concludes by saying that the dream shows that "you have been bereft of your

favourable spirit". After listening to her recitation of the dream, he accepts the dream as indisputable evidence that he is to die saying "it is too late to tell me—but it is very likely that we shall live but a short time". Here are some of the dreams she had at different times: the first is the one I mentioned; the others are along the same lines.

"I thought dead women came here in the night, dressed in mourning; they wanted to choose you, asked you at once to their benches. I say your guardian spirits have forsaken you."

'I thought a river ran the length of the house, roaring with violence, rushed toward the benches; broke the legs of both your brothers; the water was not to be stemmed; that must mean something.'

'I thought a bloody sword was sticking out of your tunic—it is hard to tell one's husband such a dream; I thought a spear was thrust through you; wolves howled at both ends of the spear.'

'I thought an eagle flew in along the house; he will deal hardly with us, sprinkled us all with blood; from his behaviour I thought it was the shape of Atli.'

**MR. SVEEN:** Were there any dreams where the person who appeared was badly disposed to the dreamer? I know that people sometimes dream that someone is in their dream to torment them.

**DR. NELSON:** There are about as many dreams in which the spirit is a guardian. Interestingly enough the evil spirits are also Valkyries. It was their job, you know, to find dead for *Odin's* realm in *Valhalla* and some Valkyries seem to be without compassion for those whose fate had selected to die. Incidentally, *Brunhilda* who appears in *Wagner's Opera "Sigfried"*, which in turn stems from the *Volsunga Saga*, is a Valkyrie who didn't select a warrior to die and carry to *Valhalla* according to the dictates of fate. For this indiscretion, for this violation of fate, she was condemned to sleep within a ring of fire until it is penetrated by an extraordinary warrior. *Sigfried*, who was a near-god, succeeds in doing this and she is reborn into the human condition.

However, getting back to the hateful spirits, we find one of the best examples given in *Gisli's Saga*. In this saga *Gondol*, who is a Valkyrie, acts as the "bad dream woman". *Gisli* has a large number of dreams in which *Gondol* appears but several examples will suffice for our purposes here. *Gisli* tells about two of his dreams in this way:

"Yet again not all dreams stand for something good; the woman kills my joy; about this I find words; a woman, all sprinkled with blood, comes to me as soon as I went to sleep, and washes me in blood."

"I dreamed again that that woman came to me and bound a gory bonnet on my head, and before this, washed my head in blood and bespattered me so that I was all bloody." *Gisli* recited a verse:

"I dreamed that the woman washed my head  
red for me in blood drawn from the well  
of blood, and the woman's hand was all  
bloody; the blood dyed my head red."

**MR. SVEEN:** The Valkyries were clearly associated with *Odin*, the chief god within the Norse system of dieties. Let me ask

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you—did the Viking gods themselves appear to people in their dreams?

**DR. NELSON:** Only a few appear and most of these only in the very late literature and usually in connection with conflicts in religious beliefs. People who were in the process of conversion to Christianity sometimes reported dreams in which the old gods would chide them or make accusations and derogatory remarks. In one of the more interesting, a dead *Volvo* or *Sibyl* (a woman under supernatural inspiration who can prophesize) complains about a Christian woman praying near her grave. The woman doing the praying, named *Gudrun* in the *Laxdala Saga*, had become a very devoted Christian. The *Saga* reports the dream of her granddaughter, *Herdis*, who was apparently somewhat of a back-slider with respect to Christianity. *Herdis* dreamed:

"... that a woman came to her; she was in a woven cloak and was wearing a folded headkerchief. She did not seem pleasant. She began to speak: 'Tell your grandmother that I am displeased with her because she tumbles about on me every night, and sheds such hot drops on me that I burn all over from them. But I tell you about this because I like you somewhat better, although something strange hovers about you too; nevertheless, I could do business with you if I did not think there was so much more the matter with *Gundrun*.'"

Interestingly enough, a poem from the *Elder Edda* indicates that the gods dreamt prophetic dreams too! Dreams seemed to tell them their future just as for those of any human person. We read of *Baldir* who was one of *Odin's* sons, that "great and perilous dreams touched his life". I don't suppose the Christian god dreams, or at least I have never heard of it! But we must remember that *Baldir* was a Viking god and hence a mortal god. He was fated by universal law to be slain by "accident" by the blind god, *Hodir*, and to live in the realm of the goddess, *Hel*, until the end of the universe. In one of these dreams of *Baldir*:

"*Hel* was seen to stand beside him . . . , and to promise that on the morrow he should have her embrace."

**MR. SVEEN:** Trolls do appear in dreams though, do they not? It seems to me that I remember reading from the *Heimskringla* that someone connected with King *Harald Hardruler* had a dream involving a troll before the king was killed at *Stamford Bridge* in England.

**DR. NELSON:** Yes. More specifically, two of *Hardruler's* men had such a dream. At the time of the dreams, *Hardruler* was preparing an expedition to England which was intended to bring the whole of the Island under Norse domination. He had very great

success until he was neglectful one Sunday. On this fateful day he was scouting the country-side with a small part of his army and none of them were wearing armour. The English King *William* had a very large force and surprised *Hardruler's* group. *Hardruler* taunted him and *William* shouted to *Harald*, who was reputedly over seven feet tall, that he would see that he got "six feet of soil" that day. *Harald* scornfully replied that *William* "talked like a big man" when he "stood up in the stirrups". However, *William* of England and *Harald's* warriors who had a troll dream were right. *Hardruler* received an English arrow through his eye and the English King defeated the dispersed forces of *Hardruler*. It was at such cost, however, that the Viking King from Normandy, known to history as *William the Bastard*, defeated him fourteen days later in the Battle of *Hastings*. In any case, here is the dream of one of *Harald Hardruler's* warriors before sailing to England. In his dream the Viking:

"... thought he was there on the king's ship and that he looked upon to the Island where a great troll woman stood; she had a short sword in one hand and a trough in the other; he thought he saw over all their ships, and it seemed to him that a bird was perched on every stern, and that they were all eagles and ravens. The troll woman said:

'It is certain that the king from the East is bent upon meeting many a glorious bone in the west. It is profitable for me; the raven will get food from the king's ships; it knows that there is abundant food for it there; I always support this.'

Another of King *Harald Hardruler's* men had a similar dream. He

"... dreamed that he saw King *Harald's* fleet sail toward land, and he seemed to know that it was England; he saw a great host on the land, and it seemed to him as if each of them were preparing for battle and had many banners flying; before the company of the landsmen a great troll woman rode on a wolf, and the wolf had in his mouth the dead body of a man, and blood fell from the jaws. When he had eaten that one, she threw another into his mouth, and so on one after the other; he swallowed each one. She said a verse:

'The troll woman lets the red shield shine,  
now when it is drawing up to battle.  
The bride of giants sees the downfall of the  
king prepared; the woman gashes the men's flesh with her jaws; the furious woman dyes the inside of the  
wolf's mouth with blood—the  
furious woman with blood.'

(Continued next issue)